

THE  
MOST DELEC-  
table and pleasaunt Histo-  
ry of *Claiphon* and *Leucippe*:

Written first in Greeke, by *Achilles Statius*, an  
Alexandrian: and now newly transla-  
ted into English, By *VV. B.*

Whereunto is also annexed the argument of euery Booke,  
in the beginning of the same, for the better  
vnderstanding of the Historie.



8970

LONDON

Printed by Thomas Creede, for William Mares,  
and are to be sold at his shop in Fleetstreete,  
at the signe of the hand and  
Plough. 1597.

1553

3

Three leaves want

to 5... 58-7





# TO THE RIGHT

HONOURABLE HENRY WRIO-

THESLEY, EARLE OF SOUTHAMP-

TON, and Baron of Titchfield, W. B. wi-

sheth continuance of health,

with prosperous estate and

felicities.



At what time (Right Honourable) the renowned Prince *Philip* of *Macedon*, was about to lay siege vnto the famous Citie of *Corinth*, the Corinthians appalled with the fear of this sodaine newes, euery man fell to prepare himselfe readie to the defence of the Citie: here one scoured vp old armour, another carried mortar and stones, to fill vp the breaches of the wall: others went to make a trench, others to the casting vp of a bulwarke: to conclude, euery man applied himselfe about some things, as need & time did require. Which diligence of the people, *Diogenes* marking well, hauing nothing wheron he might bestow his labour, girding his clothes to him, began to rowle his Tub, wherin he dwelt, vp and downe the Market place: and being asked of one of his acquaintance why he did so:

A 3

And

*The Epistle Dedicatorie.*

And I also (said he) do rowle my Tub, that amongst so many workmen I alone might not be idle. In like maner (right noble Lord) since the same hath happened to me now, as it was in *Diogenes* age, that amongst so many multitudes of writers, which euery day doo publish and set forth new workes, I alone might not be idle, I haue thought good with *Diogenes* to rowle my small Tub also: and because that, *non omnibus contingit adire Corinthum*, Of euery cource wood *Mercury* is not made, neither is euerie mans Muse alike, to flie aloft: I haue bestowed my labor on the translatiō of this pleasant History, first writtē in Greek by *Achilles Statius*, which now I haue presumed to dedicate to your honor, being a delightful poeme, although in prose: which doth consist in the fiction, not in the meeter; although seeming full of prolixitie, yet with delight auoyding satietie, being a meane to beguile the time, and other exercises being past, to serue for recreation: wherefore I commit this to your honourable protection: beseeching your honour fauourably to accept of this my small trauell in translating of this Author, whom if I haue worthily translated as he requires, I am assured your honour will well like of: knowing that if the gracious beames of your fauour shine therein, no carping *Momus* can shadow it. Resting thus in hope of your Honours curtesie, I cease: wishing you a happie life, with increase of all honour and felicitie.

*Your Honours in all dutie:*

W. B.



To the Curteous Reader.



*He Prouerbe is, where good wine is to be sold, there needes no luy-bush: where the Author by himselfe is most exquisit, there needs no inscriptions of commendations, or apology to be set before his dore: but because he is a straunger unknowne, and lately arrived into this Countrey, I will shew him the like entertainment, as other country men haue done, to shew who & what he is: A Gracian he was born, as by his eloquence may plainly appeare; and from neare about Constantinople, as some haue supposed, he went to be preferred in Alexandria, where he wrote this Historie, a worke most rare and delectable: of the reading of which, I may verily say (as Fulgentius saith in his Mythiologickes) the morall dooth yeelde vnfaigned profit: whose copious eloquence, pleasant & delightful stile, I leaue to the gentle Readers to commend: to whome I may say (as Crucius saith vppon Heliodorus) there is none who is learned, and desirous of good instructions, which once hauing begun to read him, can lay him aside, vntill he haue perused him ouer. Thus committing him to your honorable censure, I ende.*

Your friend,

W. B.





# The first Booke of Achil-

les *Statius*, of the loue of *Clitophon*  
and *Leucippe*.

*The Contents.*

In it is declared the History of *Europa*, the Countrey and parents of *Clitophon*, the comming of *Panthis* and *Leucippe* from *Byzantium* to *Tyrus*: the manner how *Clitophon* fell in loue with *Leucippe*: the discourse of *Clinias* concerning women: the vnfortunate death of *Charicles*.



In the shore of the Alsryan sea, is scituated Sydon, chiefe Citie of Phœnicia, and the original of famous race of the Thebans, this Citie hath two heauens, containing within them a great compasse, but the passage to them is very narow, dyalyng in the water of the sea by little and little, on the right side of the Port where the Crake by force of the water is made hollow: there lyeth open another passage, by the which the water both flow back again, whereby a haueu is ioyned to a haueu: so that in this shippes may harbour in winter, and in the other in sommer they may safely lye at roade. Whither when out of the maine sea by force of a nightie tempest I was brought, for the safe arriuall (as the custome was) I sacrificed to the Goddesse of the Phœnicians, which the Sydonians do call *Astarte*; but the most of the Latines do call her *Venus*. When walked I round about many parts

partes of the cite, viewing the best situation, the famous edifices, and sumptuous buildings, admiring also the magnificences of their temples, wherein when I had sufficiently gazed on their offerings to their gods hung at their tabernacles, I by chance espied a faire large picture, wherein was drawne the sea & land, & the whole history of Europe: the sea was called y<sup>e</sup> Phœnician sea, but y<sup>e</sup> land was called Sydonian: on the land was a groue full of yong damels: in the sea was a bull swimming, carrying on his back a most beautiful virgin, directing his course towards Crete: the groue was garnished with variety of many flowers, & planted with many faire trees, & pleasant shrubs, whose boughs & leaues did so naturally (as it were) imbrace & tie one another, as that they did serue for vse of a house. Moreover, the painter had with such cunning workmanship drawne a thin shadow vnder the leaues, that in some places the beams of the sun pearcing through, did somewhat shine: this groue was compassed round with reeds, and set throughtout with swete and odoriferous plants, as myrrhe, roses, spike, daffadill, where vnder were made pleasant seats to rest vpon: but in the bottom of this groue there was a most bright fountaine, which winding it self through the midst of it did water these flowers & plants: neither were they wanting who had the sight of it: for one was weeding & picking the beds, another pruning the trees, another standing ouer the river with a spade in his hand, did open the course of the water: but on that part of the groue which bordered on the sea, the painter had so artificially drawne the maides, as that they did shew both mirth and sorrow by their countenances, hauing garlands on their heads, their haire about their shoulders, their feet without shoes, their legs bare, their clothes tuckt vp to the knee, their faces pale, their cheeks wrinkled & wan, their eyes beholding the sea, their lips as it were for feare about to speake somewhat, a little gaping, their hands were stretched forth toward the bull, & they went so far into the sea, that the water came vp to the upper part of they legs: their carriage and gesture of their bodie did appere to be such, as that they seemed they would go to the bull, yet feared to commit themselves to the violence of the water. The sea had two

## Clitophon and Leucippe.

two colours, that part which was next to the land was some-  
what red, but the deeper and further off, of his natural colour:  
there out of the middle of the water did appeare certaine rocks,  
as it were cast up out of the earth, which seemed to be all white  
with the foame of the swelling & raging waues beating on the  
side. In the middle of the sea was painted a bull, which was ca-  
ried by the waues, casting by the water before him like vnto a  
mountain. The virgin sitting vpon his back, not after the man-  
ner of horsemen, but both her legs being sitly laid downe on his  
right side, with her left hand held his horne, as wagoners accu-  
stome to hold their reines, whose direction the bull did follow:  
her breast to her priuy parts was assured with a baile of lacyne,  
the rest of her body was couered with a purple mantle, all the  
other parts were to be seene, saue there where her garments  
couered, for she had a deepe nauill, a plaine smooth belly, narrow  
flanke, round buttocks: her tender breast seemed to swell, thogh  
the middle of which went down a faire narrow way most plea-  
sant & delightfull to the beholders: with one hand did she holde  
his horne, with the other his taile, but yet so that the attire of  
her head couered with a scarf cast ouer her shoulders, was held  
on fast against the force of the wind, which did so beat on her  
bosom, that euery where it seemed to swell. She thus sitting on  
the bull, was carried like a shippe, her scarfe seruing in stead of  
a sayle. Round about the bull Dolphins floted about, and spoz-  
ted at their loues in such sort, as that you would thinke, you  
saw their verie motions drawne. There was a litle boy, which  
led the bull, displaying his wings abroad, holding in his hand  
a Torch, and turning so Iupiter did smile, as though he mocked  
him, that he for his cause was thus transformed into a Bull.  
I thus beholding this picture, prayed euery part thereof: but  
looking more earnestly vpon Cupid, which ledde the Bull, I  
spoke thus to my selfe: Beholde how heauen, sea and land, do  
ouer the commandements of this litle boy: when as a yong man  
which was then by chance present, and vnderstood my words,  
said: This thing truly I can testifie, to whom for loues sake, so  
many aduersities haue hapned. He said I, I pray god fellow  
telle me what manner, & what they be y thou hast suffered: for thy



countenance doth shew that thou hast had something to doe with the mysteries of this God. Then answered he: you do call me sit backe, to recount a most mingled and confused bedrole of unfortunate mishaps: all which wil seem to you to be but mere fables, and idle figments. Then said I, no I swear by Ioue and god Cupid himself, that the recounting of these thy misfortunes will not be troublesome to me, but rather the more acceptable, because they may seeme to be somewhat fabulous: when as I had said so, I took the man by the hand, and led him into a wood hard by, where many broad beeches, and dark shadowing plain trees did grow, neare vnto the banks of christal fireame: which gently running did yeeld a pleasant murmuring. There when I had chosen a fit seate I bad him sit him downe, and I my self sat downe by him. Then (said I) now is it time that you begin to declare your hard mishaps, for here is a place altogether full of delight, and fit for such amorous discourses: then he from the beginning began to speak thus. My Country is Phœnicia, borne in Tyrus; my name is Chitophon, my father called Hippas, my fathers brother in lawe is called Socratus, for my father had two wiues: This Socratus, because of an inheritance which descended to him there by his mother, dwelt alwaies at Byzantiū: My father dwelt at Tyrus, my owne mother I neuer saw, for she died whē I was a child; my father therfore married another wife, by whō he had a daughter called Caligone, which he decreed to make my wife: but the destinies which are more mighty the mortal man, had appointed the contrary, and referred another for that end. For oftentimes the gods do accustom to foretell things to come to mortall men by dreames, not that by foreknowing of dangers they should auoyde them (for no man can auoyde that which the Destinies haue decreed) but that when they fall out, they should beare them with more patience: for suddaine and vnerpected misfortunes, do quell and rent the minde stricken with their vnloked for coming: but those which are knowne before and foretold, whilst the minde by little and little is brought to the cogitation of them, do farre lesse trouble them. Therfore when I came to nineteene yeares  
of



of Clitophon and Leucippe.

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of age, and my father not long after had appointed the marriage to be solemnized; then fortune began to act her Commedie: for when I had layd mee downe to rest, Morpheus beganne to fill my head full of his fantasies, and idle dreames: me thought that I was so ioyned together with a mayde, that from the navel to the heade we were but one body, and then after wee grew all into one; me thought there stode a woman behinde me, whose visage was grim, stature tall, ghastly lookes, bloodie eyes, sharpe cheekes, her haire vipers and adders, holding in her left hand a firebrand, wherewith in a rage she stroke me a blowe; in that part where both our bodies did come into one, and by force did rent her from me againe: wherefoze being stroken with feare, I awaked out of my dreme, neither did I disclose this to any: but still by my selfe alone I thought upon them often. In the meane season there came Letters from Byzantium, from my vncle Sostratus, to my father, whose tenour was thus.

*Sostratus* to his brother *Hippias*, sendeth commendations.

**M**y daughter Leucippe, and my wife Panthia, are comming to you: for open warre is proclaimed betwene vs and the Thracians, keepe you my dearest pledges firme, till the end of the warre: Farewell.

My father hauing read the Letter, rose by presently, and went vnto the sea shore: and not long after he returned againe with a great traine of seruants and maydes, which Sostratus had sent with his wife and his daughter. Amongst them was a most beautifull woman, of stature tall, in rich and sumptuous apparell; vpon whom as soone as euer I had cast mine eyes, I remembred Europa, sayling vpon the backe of the Bull: her eyes did seeme to be quicke, rolling with a pleasant kinde of delight; her haire yellow and curled, her eye browes were of a pure blacke, her eyes white, saue that the middle was tempered with a bright delightfull redde, lyke to that we wherewith the Lydian women doe colour their yuozie: her mouth beginning

ring to open her corall lips, like sweet rose leaues, wherfore  
 as soone as I saw her, I presently felt a grievous wound pear-  
 cing to my hart. For beautie is sharper then any dart to wound  
 withall, & by the eyes making passage for his amorous wound,  
 pearceth to the heart. In the very selfe same moment of time, I  
 did both praise her stature, was amazed at her beautie, tremble  
 in mind, and more eagerly admire her beautie, and oftentimes  
 did I strue to withdraw mine eyes from beholding her, but  
 they still resisted: for being allured with the sweetnesse & excel-  
 lencie of her beautie, turned themselves thither againe, and at  
 length they inioyed the victory. But the women being brought  
 in, one part of the house was appointed for them, my father com-  
 manded supper to be made ready: and when supper time was  
 come, my father had appointed that on every side of the table  
 two should sit, he & I in the middle, the mothers on the left hand,  
 and the daughters on the right: but when I marked how di-  
 rectly opposite she was placed against me, a sudden joy rose in  
 my mind of a sudden, to thinke of her who now was the oppo-  
 site marke whom my thoughts should ayme at. For what I  
 did eate in that supper I cannot very well tell: for I was like to  
 the saints to whom meat is offered, yet eate nothing: or else like  
 to those who dreame of supper: but sitting by directly, my back  
 leaning agaynst the wall, I did altogether behold the Mayd,  
 earnestly beholding and stealing, as it were her beautie. And  
 this was all my supper. After the Table was taken away, one  
 of the boyes of the house came to the Table, and began to play  
 on a Citterne: and first striking the strings with his finger a-  
 lone, gaue a small shrill sound: then taking a quill when he had  
 tuned it, he sung a song to his instrument, howe Apollo did  
 blame Daphne for flying away, and how he himselfe pursued  
 her: and euen now was about to take hold of her, that she might  
 might be transformed into a tree, with whose leaues he did plat  
 himself a crowne. The which song did minister more heat unto  
 my fire: for amorous talke is a certaine vehement incitation of  
 desire. And although that a man by nature were temperat, yet  
 by an exāple he would be drawn to follow, & so much the sooner,  
 by how much the example were more excellent: for that same  
 halful

bashfulnesse, which did call one back from offending, being expelled by the dignitie of some worthier thing, is chaunged into licentiousnesse. Wherefore I spake to my self thus what was not Apollo taken in loue: and cast away al shame: and openly pursued a virgin, why dost thou therfore languish in slouthfulness, and being overcome with shamefastnesse, dost prefer continencie; before thy desire: what art thou better then a God? But when it began to wax somewhat late, & we me went first to bed, & not long after we also: others having bestowed the pleasure of their supper on their bellies, but I on my eies: for being full with the pleasant countenance & most sweete looks, & even in a manner drunke with loue it selfe, I went into my chamber, where I accustomed to lie, but no sleepe would harboꝝ in my wearie eies. For surely it is so ordained by nature, that whē al diseases, yet especially those of the body are more troublesome by night, and when we are at rest they are most busie to torment vs, and do afflict vs with greater griefe: for when our members are at ease, then hath & wound time to rage. And such is the condition of a wounded mind: for when the body doth cease frō motions, the mind being grieved doth afflict one beyond al measure: for the eies and cares in the day time are occupied about many matters, and do not feele the sharpe cogitations, but withhold the mind so, that it can haue no time to grieve: but if every part be detained with pleasing rest, the mind the gathering himselfe together is tossed up & down with the daily stormes of hard mishaps: all which till then did lie asleepe, but now are awaked and ready at hand: for in mourning there are sorowes: in cares cogitations: in dangers feare: in loue a continuall burning fire: thus euery sorow hath his passions. At length morning appeared, and sleepe taking pitie of me, brought me a little ease: yet would not this wech out of my mind, but al my dreams were of Leucippe, me thought I talked with her, I plaid with her, I supped with her, & did attaine moze pleasures then in the day time: I kissed her, and did attaine moze pleasures: not long after came in one of the seruants of the house, and awaked me, whose importunatenesse I cursed, because he had interrupted me of so sweete a dreame. And rising out of my bedde, I went  
of

of purpose, and walked in the Gallerie which lay before this  
 Haydes doze, and I brought with me a booke, which looking  
 down I did read so, y<sup>e</sup> as ofte as I came ouer against her doze;  
 I cast mine eies vpon her. And hauing walked thus a while  
 drawing in more lone by beholding, I went my way, my mind  
 miserably afflicted: and after this maner I spent thre daies: I  
 had a kinsman in the house, whose father & mother both were  
 dead, his name was Clinias, he was two yeares elder then I,  
 and was in lone with a yong boy, to whom he vsed such libera-  
 litie, that hauing bought a goodly faire gelding, the boy comen-  
 ding him, he presently bestowed it vpon him. Guernmore did I  
 mocke and ieast with him, that he had so much leysure from his  
 businesse, to spend his time in loue, and still to be held fast in his  
 delights: but he smiling vpon me, and shaking his head, sayd: I  
 hope yet that at length the time will come, that you be caught  
 in loues snares also; to him then I came, and hauing saluted  
 him I sate downe by him: now (said I) O Clinias, do I suffer  
 punishment for the reproches which I bestowed on thee: for  
 now I my self am taken in loue also: then he clapping both his  
 hands together, fell into a great laughter: and rising vp kissed  
 my face, which shewed what amorous watching I had endu-  
 red, and said: true it is that thou art in loue, for thine eyes doe  
 shew as much: he had scant said these wordes, when Charicles  
 (for so was the boy called) came running in, & said: I am come  
 to thee, O Clinias, wonderfully græued in mind, to declare vnto  
 thee: and here together with Clinias he fetcht a great sigh: the  
 Clinias as it were depending of his soule, with a souldering  
 tong, said, Thou dost kill me with thy silence, what it is that tor-  
 menteth thee thus: or with whom dost thou strue? Then said  
 Charicles, my father goeth about to marry mee to a wife, and  
 she is hard fauored, and deformed too, that I might be tormen-  
 ted with a double hell: for since a faire wife is a great trouble,  
 how can it otherwise be, but that an ill fauored one must needs  
 be twise worse; but my father gazing after wealth, doth affect  
 much that family: wo is me, poore wretch, which am sold for mo-  
 ny, to be my wiues bondslane; which when Clinias heard, he  
 wroed

were pale, and inueryng bitterly agaynst women kind, he vehemently dissuaded him from marriage, saying: what, doth thy father go about to marry thee? What hast thou deserued, that thou shouldst be cast into bondes? doest not thou heare great Ioue himselfe speaking for thee thus?

To these Ile giue the price of the heavenly fire stola away,  
To be a plague which none shall shun, ne euer shal decay.

Such is the pleasure which is gotten in such matters, that it may be very well likened to the nature of the Sirens, for they by the sweetnesse of their songs, do utterly destroy those which listen to them: and thou maist behold the greatnesse of the mischances ensuing, by the very preparation of the marriage: as by the sweete sounding of the Musicke, clapping together of daunces, and burning of Tapers. Now who seeing such great tumults and stirre, would not count him vnforsunate that goeth about to take a wife: to me he seemeth to go vnto a battell: and if that thou didst abhorre studie of humanitie, then thou mightest perhaps be ignorant in the misaduentures which haue happened by women: but when thou hast profited so well in that art, that thou canst remember what arguments they haue ministered for the stage, why shouldst thou forget the Iewel of Eryphile, the banquet of Phylomela, the slaunder of Schenoboea, the incest of Arope, the crueltie of Progne in killing her own childe: What and if the beautie of Chriseis, did allure Agamemnon, the fauour of Bryseis intice Achilles, yet they were cause that both their armies were consumed by the plague. Candaules king of Lydia, married a faire wife, but he was slain by her: the nuptial torches of Helen burnt Troy: the chastitie of Penelope, caused a great number of gallant wooers to be slain: Phaedra caused Hippolitus, whom she loued, and Clytemnestra, caused Agamemnon, whome she hated, presently to be made away. Women readie to all wickednesse, which are a lyke pernicious vnto them whom they loue, as to those whome they hate. And what was the reason why

A most pleasant Historie  
 Agamemnon should be slaine, whose beantie was diuine.

His head and eyes were like to almightie Ioue,  
 And did like maiestie with his person moue.

And yet (oh Iupiter!) such a mans head was cut off by a woman: and soz faire women let this suffice, in whose company a meane unhappinesse is alwayes present. For beantie sometimes doth ease calamities: and it alone is one good thing amongst so manie badde. But if thee be (as you say) befoz me, you are punished inuade with a double hell: and who by any meanes can endure it, especially being of so tender age, and rare beantie? Do not (by the immortall Gods) O Charicles, cast thy selfe into seruitude: noz do not cropp the flower of thy age befoze the time: for amongst manie ether mischiefes which bee in marriage, yet this is one, that the strength of thy age must bee spent there: do not, I pray thee (good Charicles) do not, I say, vnder thy selfe: and let so deformed a Gardener cropp so fayre and swete a Rose. Then sayde Charicles, the Gods and I haue alwayes had a care of this, and the marriage shall not bee yet this good while, and many things may bee done by night: and wee will consider of it at our leysure. Wherefoze, now it remaines that I go and exercise my selfe with the horse which you gaue mee, for as yet I neuer did ride him. So he went away about to ende his first and last race: but I went sozwarde to declare vnto Clinias howe all my matters stode, howe I fell into loue, and how I enioyed the sight of her: I tolde him also her lodging, her supper, her beantie. At length perceyuing my selfe to talke somewhat absurdly: O Clinias (said I) I can neuer be euen with grieffe, for loue hath cast all his furie vpon me, and hath left mee no place to take my rest: Leucippe is alwayes in my minde, in my eyes, in my heart, and al my cogitations: neither euer was there any man to who like mishap euer happened, soz my grieffe lyeth at home. Thou talkest like a mad man, sayd Clinias, since it is not possible to inioy a more happier loue then thou dost: for thou hast no need



to go to another mans house, no need of passengers betwene, fortune hath not separated her from thee, but euen placed her together with thee in the same house: to another which is in loue, it is sufficient if he can but inioy his mistresse looks, and he accounteth it the greatest pleasure that is, but to satisfie his eyes with beholding her: but they are thought most happy, who haue libertie to talke together: but thou dost both see her, heare her, and eat & drinke together with her. And although that thou art thus happy, yet thou complainest, & dost beare an vngratefull mind towards Cupid, who hath done thus much for thee: dost not thou know yet, that there is greater pleasure in beholding thy mistresse, then in touching her: for while the eyes do looke one vpon another, like vnto a looking glasse, they do take in them the true proportion of the body: for by very images of beautie sent from the body, & by the help of the eyes falling to the hart, do there, although the bodies be separated asunder, inioy a happy meeting: and it is farre more delightfull then the carnall copulation of the bodies, which doth seeme to me to be but altogether vaine: and to tell you briefly my opinion, what I thinke, continuall vse hath greatest force to perswade, and the eyes are the getter s of loue: and to get fauour, daily custome doth most of all auaille, whose force truly is such, that it wil tame the very sauage wild beasts, much more women. Moreover, the equalitie in yeares will auaille much to obtaine her fauour for euer. Betwene the like is the best coherence: and so it is ordained by nature, that euery like chooseth his like: so that where she doth perceiue thee is loued, she will requite it with a mutuall loue againe, for euery maid would haue her self accounted faire and beautiful, and doth reioice to be beloued, and doth commend her loue as a witnesse of her beautie. And if there be any which thinketh she is beloued of none, she then begins to misdeme of her own countenance. Therefore this one thing especially I exhort you to do, that you endeuor by all meanes to bring it so to passe, that she may think she is beloued of you: & sone after wil she imitate you: but how may these be done which you tell me? I pray thee instruct me better what I may do: for you before

this time haue sacrificed at Loues altars, and haue been a scholar in his scholes, and know well howe to behaue your selfe in these matters: for I am altogether ignorant, & a more nouice in loues affaires, and one who neuer sawe his colours displayed before. Then answered Clinias, you need not take such paines to learne this of others, for Cupid himselfe herein will be your maister: for euen as litle infants who no man teacheth to suck, yet they by themselves do learne, & naturally do know nourishment to be in their mothers dugs: so yong men being first with child of loue, haue neede of no maister to instruct them to bring forth: but if grieue torment you, & the length of time do cause any necessitie, although that this bee your first deliuey: yet you shall not erre in any thing: for this God himselfe will take vpon him to play the Midwife, as time and occasion shall affoord, so must you apply your talke: but aboue all things take heed of vnchast and immodest dealings: but vse the matter so with silence, as that by your action they might conceiue your meaning. For yong men and maids are affected with like modesty: and although they be desirous of copulation, yet they wold not seeme to haue any talke concerning such matters, for why they thinke dishonestie in the words, but they who haue bin well experienced in mens matters, holde it no disgrace to talke more amply of such a subiect: but virgins, knowing the first assayes of their louers to proceed for cause of triall, by some pleasant actions, do seeme to shew their willingnesse to them: wherefore, if in words at first you wold haue her to try some Venus sports, that speech will offend her eares, for she will blush, and utterly denie your requests: and take them as a great indignitie and disgrace offered to her: neither at first will she grant, because she may not seeme to yeeld of her owne accord: but in the end when she hath perceiued how long with your petitions you haue knocked at the posterne of her heart, then will she same more mollified, and yeeld her selfe more tractable to your desires: but not so much, that you might thinke she is wholly won already: but then you must begin to vse some merry familiar toys betwixt you, and when oportunitie liketh you best, requite her kind.



kindnesse with a kisse: for the kisse of a loue to a willing wench is a silent wooing, but to an vnwilling, is in steed of an humble petition. But yet although she were loth to refuse this your kindnesse, she wil seeme with a litle violence to resist that by an opinion of necessitie, this might seeme to excuse her maydenly modestie. And although she do resist, yet enforce her not, but in resisting marke how she doth behaue her selfe; for in this matter you had need to be circumspect: and if you perceiue that she remaine stil in her accustomed guise, vse no violence, but thinke that as yet she is not perswaded: and if that you would haue her moze tractable to your hand, dissemble the matter cunningly: no; rashly do not you go about to marre your whole match. Then said I, thou hast helped mee wonderfully. Clinias, in my proceedings: and I do not doubt but that the matter wil go forward as you would wish: but I am greatly affraid, lest this new happinesse be a beginning of further mishaps, and cast me into a moze burning fire: wherefoze if this my grieve should daily encrease, what should I do: or whither should I turn me? I cannot haue her to my wife, because my father hath appointed already another to supply that place: neither is she a forreiner or deformed; neither as it is with Charicles, doth my father sell me to her: but he doth giue me his owne daughter, the most beuotifull creature aliuie except Leucippe: but I now am blind, and cannot iudge of her excellent fauour, which truly doth deserue to be commended, for I do see nothing but Leucippe: and surely at this time, I am betwene two contraries, for the vehemency of loue, and the commandments of my father, do dzale my minde almost a sinder: who shall decide this controuersie? necessitie doth strue with nature, my minde deare father is willing to obey; the might of the aduersary withstandeth me, he doth shewe my torments to the Iudge; he is here ready with his arrowes; holding firebrands in his hands argueth my case; I will yelde vnto you father, but alas I am compassed round with a scorching fire. Thus did we dispute together of the god of Loue and his behests: when on a suddaine, one of Charicles playfellowes came hastily running in, presaging some ill newes

newes by his countenance ; so that Clinias in a maze cried out, Sure some harme is happened to Charicles : he had scaut sayd so, but the messenger told that Charicle was dead: with which message Clinias was so astonied, that like vnto one strooken with lightening, his voyce and sences fayled him, and presently fell into a swoone ; but the boy telling forward his tale, said ; hee got vpon your horse Clinias, and at first, spurred him gently : but when he had ridden two or thre courses about, he stayed, and rayned him vpper, wiping his face all dropping downe with sweate : and as hee was standing thus, behold a suddaine noise arose behinde him ; wherewith the horse being afraide, gaue a mightie Jumpe ; began to runne headlong about, biting of his bit, writhing of his necke, shaking of his maine ; incensed with feare ; was caried violently euery where : his foresete praucing forward, his hinder feet struiuing to ouertake the former, hastened his course, and droue him the faster forward ; the poore boy, in this contention, was tossed vp and downe, like vnto a floating ship in the maine sea, tossed on the waues with a mightie tempest : thus was he vnhappy boy shaken vpper from the heade to the tayle ; from this side to that ; now euery minute ready to fall : at length when he could hold the raynes no longer, hee then gaue himselfe to the custody of fortune: but the horse being violentye caried, went ranging abroad, leauing the beaten way, and ran into a wood ; where he dashed the poore child against a tree, & as a bullet is cast out of the mouth of a roaring cannon, with such force fel he out of the saddell ; his face was deformed with so many woundes, as there were sharpe knags on the stocke, which fearing not to kill, peared to the bones: his body was tangled in the bzidell, and was laid in the very high way to death, but the horse was so astonied at y fall, that he could run no further, and being thus hindered from his flight, he began to strike him with his heeles, and did so teare his face with his iron shoues y none could know his fauour : when Clinias had heard this, being in a sound amaze, held his peace a great while, at length hauing obtained a litle leaue of sorrow to speake, he fell into great howling and lamentations, and with all speed he did runne to the dead

dead body, whom I also followed comforting him as well as I  
could, but in the meane season, Caricles was brought in, a most  
græuous and lamentable spectacle to beholde, for hee was all  
ouer so toznie, cut, and mangled, that none which were present  
there & did behold him, could abstaine from weeping: but his fa-  
ther tooke his death most heauily, weeping bitterly: what a one,  
O my child, didst thou go from me, and what a one art thou  
returned againe! O most vnfortunat art of riding: thou art not  
taken from me by the accustomed kind of death: neither haste  
thou the very image which a dead man shoulde haue: in dead  
bodies though that the liuelynesse of the visage and other parts  
of the body depart, yet the fauour remaineth, which yet might  
something lighten my græfe, for although death take away the  
life from a man, yet he doth leaue the fauour of his countenance  
behind him, but yet these are al taken from thee: wherefore thou  
doest die a double death, both of body and soule also: so now thy  
ghost will wander abroad, and thy soule is slowne away, which  
I shall neuer find more. When O my sonne, wilt thou marry a  
wife: where now, O thou vnfortunate horseman, to thee will I  
sacrifice thy nuptiall rights, & in stead of a bed thou shalt haue a  
grauē: for marriage, death: for the songs to Hymeneus, hymnes  
to Dis: for bzidall musicks, funerall lamentations. I did hope  
deere sonne, to haue burnt these tapers after another manner  
then these doe now, but enuying fortune, hath extinguished the  
together with thy selfe, & for nuptial, hath caused funerall lights  
to burne. O cruell lights, which from a wedding to a burying  
forme are chaged. And after this maner did his father lament:  
but Clinias contrariwise (for the father and louer & both mourn  
together) solitary to himselfe, said: I was the cause & authoꝝ of al  
this which hath hapned: Ah why did I bestow such a gift vpon  
him. Had not I a guilt cup, where with I used to sacrifice, and  
could not I haue giuen him that: but I must bestowe a fowle  
beaste on so fayre a boy, and must go adorne him too in siluer  
trapping, golden bzidell, and richly set forth all his other or-  
naments. O what a soule was I (Caricles) to adorne him in  
Golde, that thus was the cruell authoꝝ of thy death: O most  
cruell beast, more sauadge then the wild brasties; most farre,  
unkind

unkinde, and not knowing true beautie indeede; hee wiped the sweat from thy backe, promised thee prouinder enough, commended thy pace, and thou hast slaine him which thus gently hath dealt with thee: so thou didst not only scoone the burthe of so fine a horseman as he was, but also calleds him downe, and being downe, didst strike him with thy feete. An unhappie man that I am, to buy him which should be the authour of thy death. When all solemnities for the funerall were ended, I went to Leucippe, which then was walking in the Gardaine, within the Gardain there was a little arbour compassed round with a little wall, at euery corner was a pillar which did beare vp the worke in the toppe, al this arbour within was set with pleasant floures, swete plants, and wouen rounde with græne boughes; and bound together with such art, as that naturally they did seeme to imbrace one another; for the greatest of þ trees which did grow there, were Iuie, and this clipt about a thicke plane tree; the other about the swete berry tree; so that the tree was the supporter of the Iuie, and the Iuie a Garlande for the tree: about both these trees a great vine did wind about; which being loaden with ripe grapes, did yeld pleasant fruit for the gatherers: all the ground vnderneath was set with pleasant floures, and when the leaues of the trees shaken by the winde did remoue a litle, and gaue passage for the beames of the Sun, so that all the floures did seeme then to striue, to shewe the beautie of themselves: the Rose and the Daffodil did seeme to colour the place purple; which being blowne with a gentle Westerne winde, did breath swete odours, refreshing the senses with a pleasing smell, sending downe a sweet refreshing to the inward parts within: the Daffodil was almost like the Rose, which seemed as yet to retaine the verie helw it selfe of faire Narcissus, when Echo with other of her sister Symphes, sought to allure the swete boy: there were also Violets, whose colour was like to the colour of a calme sea, on the toppe of which stood, a drop of pure water, as it were a faire spring rising from the rote, and cast the reflere like vnto a glasse, there seemed to be two Gardaines, one in deed, the other but a shadow; In this arbor were diuers

diuers sorts of birds, whercof some were tame, and sedde with the hand, others were at libertie and wilde, skipping vpon the toppes of the boughes, as the Grasshopper and the Swallow; noted chiefly for their chattering: some glittering with y brightnesse of their feathers, as the Peacocke, Parret, and Swanne: the Grasshopper did recount y lodgings of Aurora, the Swallow did sing of the banquet of Tereus: the Swanne did feed at the head of a spring: the Parret did hang in a Cage among the boughes: but the Peacocke amid the floures displaying of his traine, did strine to extel the brightnesse of the floures, and the bright shining of the other birds: wherefore that I might make the r yd know that my speeches did tend to loue, I beganne to talke with Satyrus, the argument of my talke being taken from the Peacocke, and thce by chance walking with Clio, stood inst befoze him as he displayed his traine. Truly sayd I, the Peacocks doth not do this, without great art, so: being now readie to loue, and desirous to allure his female, adozmeth himselfe after the manner as you see: do not you see (and poynted with my hand) how the Peahen standes behinde the tree: to her doth hee shewe himselfe thus in his bzaury: shewing the belotic of his plumes, wherein the eyes being set in order in gold, bordered with purple, do cast a radiant shining to the eye: then Satyrus knowing my meaning, and to what end this talk belonged, replied: And doth the force of loue extend so farre, as that birds be enflamed with a certaine heate of his fire: Then answered I: yea not onely birds, but also Serpents, foure-footed beasts, plants and stones are naturally inclined to loue: for the loadstone doth loue yron, that if so be that it touch it, or be but neare it, it draweth it to it, as it were fed with an amorous heate: what I pray you, is not that a kinde of mutuall kissing, betwene the louing stone and the loured yron. For ouer concerning plants, it is the opinion of all Philosophers (which truly I thought had bene but a mere fable, until I saw the pzoofe thereof) that plants naturally did loue one another: of which number is the Date Tree, for it is reported, that there is both male and female, and that the male doth feruently loue his female,



male, as that if she be abandoned farther from him he presently dieth and withereth away: wherefore the husbandmen knowing his naturall inclination, standing vpon a high place, do accustom to loke which way hee doth incline (for hee alwayes doth bend towards his female) they do plant the female on that side. Moreover if a bzaunch of the she be cut off, and a hooke being made bee thrust into his bodie, it doth reuiue him againe: and this is the marriage of the plants. Moreover, there is another naturall affection betwene the Riuer Alpheus, and Arethusa, for this Riuer doth make a passage no otherwise through the Sea, then through the land, neither is his sweet water mingled with the saltnesse of the sea, but easily sliding through the grossenesse of the salt water, maketh a channell for his gentle streame; and still continueth his course, vntill he come to his beloued Arethusa. And euery five yeares when the games are celebrated at Olimpus, the victors do accustom to cast theyr Garlandes which they haue wonne into this Riuer, which hee doth bring to his Loue: And such were the gifts which the Riuer could bestow. In Serpents also, although there be not the same kind of loue, yet to seuerall sorts, there are seuerall inclinations: for the Asper is a serpent which liues on the land, and naturally doth desire copulation with the lamperd, which by some is a serpent, but by vse a fish: they when they would accompany together, the Asper climbeth vnto the toppe of a rock, and there bisseth a while, whom when the Lampred heareth, she swimmeth to the shore, neither doth she go forth to this her Louer vpon the sodaine, knowing his venomous teeth to be full of poyson; but climbing vp to the toppe of a cliffe, doth expect him there, vntill he hath cast all the poyson from him: In the meane while, these two do behold one another, but as soone as she seeth the poyson cast on the ground, and all her feare is past, she hasteneth to her Louer, to enioy their amorous imbracings, not fearing now to kille her spouse. When as I had made an ende of my speech, I earnestly viewed how Leucippe hearing this amorous discourse was affected, which truly did so shewe her selfe, as that I ghesse she heard them with a willing minde:

but

But still Leucippes countenance seemed to me still to surpass the glittering shewe of the Peacocks traine, for her beutie might contend very well with the flowers of the Cardaine: the forme of the Daffadill did shine in her forehead, the colour of the Rose did glister in her cheekes, the brightnesse of the Violet did appeare in her eyes, her haire did imitate the curling of the Wine, and such was the admirable beutie of her face: Not long after she departed thence, for the time was come that she accustomed to play on her Lute, neither did she depart away from me, for still her image remained in my eyes. But Satyrus and I commended one another, I, because I told these discourses, and he, because he gaue the first occasion. As we were thus commending one another, we were called in to supper, and we sat down after the same maner as we did before.

D 2

The





## The second Booke.

*The Contents.*

The description of the feast of *Proerygam Dionysius*, and why he was honored for a God amongst the *Tyrians*. The pleasant discourse betweene *Clitiphon* and *Lencippe*. The first inuention of purple, found out by a shepherd. After is declared the rape of *Calligone* by *Callisthenes*, a yooing man of *Byzantium*, whom he thought to haue beene *Lencippe*: The wittie conference betweene *Satyrus* and *Conops*: The manner of *Clitiphons* coming to *Lencippes* chamber in the night, and how they were disturbed by *Panthias* dreame. The manner of the flight of *Clitiphon* & *Lencippe* from *Tyre*: how they sailed towardes *Alexandria*, and fell acquainted with one *Menelaus* an Aegyptian, who telleth the cause of his trauelles, and the pleasaunt talke betweene them.



When supper was done, *Satyrus* and I discoursed together of many things concerning our loue, but in the end we concluded to go to the maydes chamber, where we found her alone playing on her Lute; and singing also most pleasant Ditties to her instrument: from beholding whome I could not abstaine: she first did sing of the combat betweene the Lyon and the wilde Boze, described in *Homere*: then chusing of a moze miilder subiect, shee sung the prayles of the Rose: the tenour of whose song, although not in verse exprested, was in this forme. If *Iupiter* woulde appoint a soueraigne ouer all floures, he could chuse none fitter to supply the place then the Rose: this alone is the ornament of the earth, the prime of all plants, the graces of all hearbes, the adorning



adorning of a Cardain, and the most fairest of all floures: this  
 both breathe forth loue, winne desire, and reioycing: with his  
 pleasant leaues, gently blowne with the pleasant Zephyrus, do  
 yeld a fragrant odour, and such a one was her sengl: but it se-  
 med to me to see a true Rose indeed in her lips, retaining within  
 them indeed the true similitude of the Rose. Scant had shee en-  
 ded her song, when we were all called in to a banquet: for on  
 that day was the feast of Dionysius Pronyxus celebrated,  
 whome the Tyrians do worship for their God: for on this day  
 they do sing the historie of Cadmus; sounding forth melodious  
 hymnes to him, because they say he was first originall of the  
 stocke: for in times past none did know the vse of wine, for the  
 black wine, the wine of Anthosmia, the wine of Byblis, of Mo-  
 rona, of Chyos, of Icaria, was not yet founde out; but all first  
 were inuented by the Tyrians, and that the first sounder was  
 born there. For it is reported that a certaine shepheard, whom  
 the Athenians do call Icarius, traueilling abroad the countrey of  
 Phania, by chance happened to Tyros, where lodging with  
 this Dionysius, he did instruct him in the chiefest groundes of  
 husbandry: but yet the drinke which he vled, was no other then  
 that which was common to the cattell, which was faire water,  
 for the wine as yet was unknowne. Dionysius commended  
 the shepheard, thanking him for his instructions, and did drinke  
 vnto him in a cuppe of wine; when he had drunke it vp, he re-  
 ioiced for ioy, and turning to the God, saide: I pray you mine  
 hoste from whence haue you this swete redde water: or else in  
 what place haue you found such delicious blood: I am sure that  
 this is none of that which runneth through the groundes: for  
 that goeth downe into ones belly with no delight, but this is  
 sweter in my nose, then in my mouth; and in the mouth it is  
 colde, but in the belly it doth moue a pleasant heate. To whom  
 Dionysius answered: This water cometh out of the Vine  
 bzaunch, and this blood cometh forth of the cluster of Grapes:  
 and forthwith hee ledde the shepheard to his Vineyarde, and  
 shewd him his Vines, and plucking e7 two or three bun-  
 ches of Grapes and crushing them together, this saith he is the

water, here bee the fountaines from whence it doeth flowe:  
 And by this meanes as the Tyrians report was *Uelne* first  
 found out for the vse of men: wherefore this day is appoynted  
 holie to bee solemnized to this God: wherefore my father,  
 that hee might seme to solemnize this feast with more  
 magnificence, caused this sumptuous banquet to be made,  
 wherein he vsed two great bowles, the one was belonging  
 to *Glaucus* of *Chios*, the other proper to this God, which  
 was made of engraued Glasse: vpon whose bzinkes clusters  
 of Grapes did seme to growe, which when the Glasse was  
 emptie did seme greene, but being full of liquor, were  
 redde, and seemed to be ripe. Among which, the picture of  
*Dionysius* was drawne, through which shining Glasse, I  
 did more earnestly behold *Leucippe*, for *Loue* and *Bacchus*  
 are two violent gods, which boysterously assailing the heart,  
 doth so heat it with an vnaccustomed fire, that they do constrain  
 one to forget all modestie, whilst the one doeth yeld his accustomed  
 fire, & other doth minister matter for this fire, for wine  
 is the food of loue: wherefore I did behold her more attentively,  
 and she in like maner did behold me. And after this maner we  
 spent ten dayes, wherein we neither did assay any thing, but  
 onely did behold one another. At length I declared all my loue  
 to *Satyrus*, and beseeched him that he would helpe me in this  
 necessitie. I did know all this, quoth he, before you tolde me,  
 but I would not seme to know it, or take the lesse notice of it:  
 For a secret louer, if any do detect his loue. will hate the reuealer  
 vnto death, and neuer cease his hatred, vntill he haue found  
 a iust reuenge. But Fortune I see euen of her owne accorde  
 hath taken care of vs: for *Chio*, which was appoynted the  
*Chambermayne*, hath receyued me into her fauour, and vs  
 seth me in stead of a louer, I therefore will shortly so compo  
 pounde the matter betwene you, as that to the furthering  
 of this matter, shee also shall lende her helping hande. But  
 yet it is not enough to make tryall of a maydes good will, by  
 her countenance: but you must speake somewhat effectually  
 to her, and there also to vse another deuise, to take her  
 by

by the hande, and claspe her fingers, and in clasping sigh: if then that you see the take this willingly, you may truly call her Mistresse, and kisse her the more often. Truly (quoth I) you haue instructed me verie well, and spoken verie well to the matter: but I feare greatly, least that my weakenesse bee such, that I am not able to bee a fitte Souldier to march vnder loues Banner. Then sayde Satyrus, Cupid can not away with slouthfulnesse: wherefore, you must rewise your selfe byp, and settle you forward to his assayes. Do not you see howe like a Souldiour he vauntes, with his bowe, arrowes, dartes, and all thinges couragious and full of valour: and can you saynt, hauing such a Captaine: take heed you doe not falsely vsurpe the name of a louer, I will giue the first onset: for I will send away Clio, from her another way, when time and occasion shal serue, and when euerie bodie is gone away. And when hee had sayde so, he departed from mee, but I was left alone, wherefore I felt my selfe no little moued with Satyrus his wordes, and imagining with my selfe how I might so behaue my selfe, that when I came into her presence I might not faile in any thing, saying thus to my selfe: how long wilt thou effeminate soule be mute: Why dost thou faint hauing such a martiall God to thy guide: Dost thou thinke that they will come to thee: but presently I began to sing a retraits, saying: but why dost not thou repent thee unhappie man: and loue that other Virgin which is more meete: Thou hast another at home, no deformed peece, why dost not thou sue to her, and loue her with some amorous discourses, loue her, and take her to thy wife: since thy father hath perswaded thee to it, and will haue it so: but from the bottom of my heart loue replied againe. Dost thou presume so much of thy selfe, that thou darest take armes against me: and seeme to resist my forces: I haue wings to flie, Dartes to wounde, and Torches to burne, howe dost thou thinke now that thou canst escape me, and flie the poynts of my Darts: howsoeuer thou dost thou shalt neuer auoyd these flames: but if thou doe holde before thee against my fyre  
the

the shield of temperance, yet I will ouertake thee by my sight. When I had spoken thus solitarily to my selfe, I espied vpon a sodaine Lucippe, coming to mee me: and as soone as I saw her I wered pale, but afterwards I blushed: she then was alone, for Clio was gone away from her. And although my mind was so stricken with feare, that I had nothing to say; yet at length I saide, God saue your swete mistresse: then she pleasantly smiling, seeming by her smile to know, to what ende this salutation belonged, said: what, am I your mistresse: you speake amisse I am sure: no, said I, for some god, I know not what it is, hath sold me to you, as Hercules was to Omphale: what was it Mercurie? for Iupiter demaunded once a sum of him: and therewithall she smiled. What Mercurie, quoth I, what toy is that: when you do know very well what I did mean. In the mean season while we were thus retorting our speeches one to another, it so fell forth y<sup>e</sup> fortune befriended me. For by chance the day before about noontide Leucippe was playing on her lute, I then being present, and Clio sitting by, as I was walking vp and downe, a waspe flying about did sting Clio in the hand, who with the grieve therof cried out. Leucippe arose, laying her instrument aside, & looked vpon the wound, saying: be of good cheare, and feare nothing, for with two or thre wordes I can cure this wound: for I learned not long ago of an Egyptian woman to heale the stings of Bees, and Wasps, & presently she charmed it, & Clio confessed afterwards it was whole. And then as we were thus talking, by god fortune it hapned, that a waspe did flie humming round about my face, and occasion being taken, I strooke her to my face, who instantly did sting me on the lip, so that I seined my self to be in great paine: wherfoze she maid running to me presently, tooke me by the hand, & asked me where I was hurt, I answered in my lip: & why dost not y<sup>e</sup> deare Lucippe charme it: then she about to charm it, put her mouth to my lip, & touching the very outward part of my lip, mumbled some certaine thing, I know not what: in the meane while I did closely keale a kisse: but she whilst she was in her charm, did so vse her self therein, y<sup>e</sup> now she would open, now she would

would shut her lippes: and it was so handled that her charmes were turned into kisses: where I toke her in my armes, and embracing her kissed her sweetely: but she going backe, what doe you doe now? doe you charme also; but I doe now said I, kisse the charme, for therewith you haue diuinen away all my paine: which when she had vnderstood, she smiled: but now I tooke heart at grace againe, and suddainly I cried out: Alas, sweet Leucippe, I am stung againe moze cruelly, for the sting hath pearced me to the very heart, and now I craue moze helpe at your hands for you carry a bee in your lippes, which are full of hony, and your kisses haue made a new wound, where I beseech you to charme me againe, but doe not end your charme so soone least the wound waxe fresh againe. And while I thus talked, I embraced her, and kissed moze often: she seemed to stirre a little for fashon, yet she stood still. In the meane season, we espied a mayde comming a farre off: wherefoze we parted one from another. I departed thence sorrowfull and against my will, but how she toke the suddaine parting I knowe not: But from that time afterwardes my hope began to increase, and I sensibly felt her kisse sticking on my lippes, as if it were some coppozall or substanciall thing: the sweetenesse wherof I did diligently keepe as a great treasure, for that is the first pleasant thing which happeneth to a louer, and it hath his originall from the sayest and best part of the body. For the mouth is the instrument of the voice, and the voice is the shadow of the mind, the touching therefore of the lippes, whilst it doth ingender a kinde of pleasure in the nether partes, both also draw the minds as it were mutually to kisse one another: neither doe I remember y euer such a like motion happened to my senses, neither any thing which may contend in pleasure with this amorous kisse. When supper time was come, we sate downe againe: and Saryrus did fill the wine, playing there some leues delights, for he would change y cup which Leucippe did drinke on with mine. But I did marke on which side of the cuppe she did drinke, did put it likewise to my mouth, and saying a kisse sent vnto me, I kissed the cup againe: which when shee

had marked, shee imagined I kissed the very place where her  
 lips did touch: and when as the skinker had filled her wine, I  
 marked her imitating me, and drincking in like maner, where in  
 I my selfe took great delight: thus thre or foure times we spent  
 the time at supper in drincking of kisses, one to another: when  
 supper was ended and the table taken away, Satyrus came to  
 me, saying: Now is it time that you shew your selfe a man or  
 neuer. You know Leucippes mother was not well at ease this  
 night: wherefore she is gone to bed alone: Leucippe with Clio  
 is gone to the house of office alone, and at her returne you  
 maye haue sufficient conference with her: and that you maye  
 haue no interruption of this your communication, I will lead  
 Clio aside: wherefore we went forth and watched them and it  
 fell out euen so as he had told me before: where as he promised  
 he withdrew Clio from her, and so she remained alone. When  
 taking oportunitie, being now somewhat boldned, I went on  
 to her as a conquering soldior, not fearing the dangers of the  
 warre, for there were many things which encouraged mee,  
 first wine, loue, hope and the solitarinesse of the night, whose  
 sable dayle couereth oft times the bonds of immodestie: where-  
 fore I went to her, and embracing her in my armes, I ceased  
 not to kisse her: And when I did assay to haue done a more  
 worthy thing, I hearde a more suddaine noise behinde vs.  
 Wherefore affraide we parted asunder there into her Cham-  
 ber, but I got me into a secret place, where being sad and  
 pensiue with my selfe, that I had lost so fit an oportunitie, I  
 cursed the noise with the authour thereof: at length Satyrus  
 came running to me, which sayd he sawe all that passed be-  
 twene vs, and how hee watched vnder a Tree, that none  
 might take vs of a suddaine, and how he perceiuing a farre off  
 some body coming, he made that noise. Not long after, my fa-  
 ther had appointed my mariage to be solemnised sooner then  
 first he had appointed, but yet he was often troubled in his  
 dreames, for he dreamed that when the nuptiall tapers were  
 set on fire they presently were extinguished, and wee when  
 the

the time was come we should be offered to Hymenæus, were fled away: Wherefore he had made ready all provision for the day: all apparrell ready for the bride: for her hadde hee bought a rich and costly Jewell, besette with diuers precious stones, the stones whereof did seeme to contend in beautye one with an other. The Hyacinth seemed to be like the rose: the Amethyst doth glister like vnto the colour of gold: in the middle of the iewell were set three precious stones, which were placed with such art, that all of them seemed to participate one anothers colour, and did shew as if they were al one substance, the bottome whereof was blacke, the toppe rising vp in manner of a spire was redde, the middle white, participating also both the blacke and redde. The stone which was thus sette in gold was made after the fashion of an eye: Her golwe was of purple danielike: and not of the common colour, but of that which the Tyrians report the shepheardes dogge found out, wherewith the bayle is coloured, which is hong in the Temple of Venus: for this colour of purple was unknowne long time, because it was included in a little shell: a certaine fisherman vpon a time, had taken a number of shell fishe, and thinking they had beene fishes at first, but looking vpon the roughnesse of the shell, hee cast them alwaye as not worthe to bee eaten. Which when as a dog by chaunce had gnawen with his teeth and the purple liquoz running from his mouth, had colourd his chops, made all his snoute of a purple colour: When the shepheard sawe his dogge all bloudie, thinking hee hadde bene hurt, toke him to the Sea side, and there washed him: But then the colour wared more fresh, and his hands also were dyed with a purple colour. When looking aboute to finde the cause, hee espied the shell all gnawne with the dogge: Wherefore that he might try the secrets of this colour, and all the hidden vertue of the shell fish, hee toke a locke of ir will cut of his sachell, and dipped it into the shell, and the ir will was dyed with the very selfe-same colour, as he saw the dogs chops before, & so he learned y<sup>e</sup> die of purple: which coming home he shewed vnto



the fullers and dyers in their countrey, which colours this day hath continued famous in Tyrus: Wherefore as the maner is before the mariage begin, my father appointed a solemn service to be said: Which when I vnderstood, I now thought my selfe quite vndone: & I did deuise with my selfe by all meanes, how this might be deferred vntill another time. While I was in this browne studie, I heard a suddaine vproze of men in the chamber where they doe accustome to kill the sacrifice, and it was after this maner: When my father had killed a lambe for the sacrifice, and taken the entrayles, and laide them on the altar, a mightie Eagle came roaring from about, and snatched them away, neither could they that stode by it helpe it by any way, wherefore she did fly away with her pray: And this was thought to be a signe of ill lucke: and from that day the marriages were deferred: wherefore my father caused all the deuours, and sooth-sayers, to be sent for: and he declared to them all the matter: wherefore they sayd they should go to the sea, and at midnight sacrifice to Iupiter Hospitalis, for thither they sayd, the Eagle did flie, and the entral did there fall from her into the sea. But I greatly reioiced at this mishappe, which had thus deliuered me from a perpetuall seruitude: I commended the Eagle saying, that she worthilie deserved to bee called the Queene of all birdes. But that which was foretold by this ill lucke, fell out not long after, Callisthenes a yong man of Byzantium, whose father and mother both were dead, rich, sumptuous, and giuen to ryot, he hearing that Sostratus had a fayre daughter, although he neuer saw her, yet because of her exceeding commendations, he desired to haue her to his wife. For such is the lust of intemperate men, that euen with very fame they will be driuen to loue, and will equally be affected by hearing, as if they had seene her. Wherefore before the war was proclaimed to the Byzantians, he was very importunat with Sostratus, that he would bestowe her on him for his wife: But he mistaking the lewdnesse of his vicious life, answered him he would not: therefore Callisthenes thinking that Sostratus contemned him, was wonderfull wroth, and although he loued his



his daughter inuade, whose beautie he conceiued in his minde to be without match, although he did neuer see her: yet he seemed to him as if he scorned her: And he deuised with himselfe by all meanes possible, how he might be reuenged on Sostratus. Forouer it is a lawe with the Byzantians, that if any man do rauish a mayde, he shall suffer no other penance then marrie her: Callisthenes liked this law very well, and sought out a fit time for his purpose: and although that the wars did increase, and that he knew well that she was at Tyrus, yet he neuer left off to worke his ambush made, wherein he was furthered by a strange accident: For there was this oracle giuen to the Byzantians.

There is an Iland in the sea, which of a plant is nam'd,  
Which by a little narrow creeke is ioyned to the land,  
Which compassed round with force of sea is oft with tempest  
Where *Pallas* doth with *Vulcan* ioyn to ioyn, (nam'd,  
There vnto *Hercules* giue sacrifice diuine.

When many of them doubted what Iland it shuld be which was meant by the oracle, Sostratus (for he as I said was general in the warre) now is fit time (saith he) that we sacrifice to Hercules of Tyrus, for that is the place certainly which is spoken of by the oracle, for it doth answere it in all respects. For there God hath named it by the surname of a plant, because it is an Iland of the the Phœnicians, for Phoenix (which word signifieth a date tree) is a plant, and it lyeth in the sea and is by a vast promontory ioyned to the land, and this doth seeme to hold it to the land, the other seemes by violence to breake it off: this promontory ioyned to the land, seemeth to be the necke of the Iland and in the bottome of the sea it doth not touch the earth, for the water doth run vnder it, so that it giueth a newe spectacle to behold a Cittie standing in the sea, and ioyned to the land: And that which is spoken of the coniunction of *Pallas*, and *Vulcan* is to be interpreted the oyle and fire, which both

both are there in great abundaunce, for there is a holy place compassed round with a well, where as a certaine fire doth cleaue vnto the Oliue Tree, and casteth his flames about her branches, by whose heate the Oliue doth flourish the better: So by this meanes the fire and the Plante doe growe in friendship, and Pallas doth not feare from Vulcane. When Chærephon fellowe with Solstratus in the warre, but higher in authoritie because he was borne at Tyrus, extolled him greatly, saying: you haue rightly interpreted the Oracle of the gods: but that you may not thinke the nature of fire to be onely admirable, there are as strange properties of the water, for I my selfe haue beholden some of them. There is in Sicilia a fountaine, whose water doth euer runne mingled together with fire: wherein you may see the flame of the fire rising from the bottomie to the toppe, if you touch the water it is like snowe, and extreme colde, neyther yet doth the water extinguiſhe the fire, neyther the fire heate the water. Moreover in Spaine there is a Riuer, which at the first sight you woulde iudge it to bee like others, but if you lye downe and listen to it, you shall heare it make a great sounde, for when there is a small winde, you shall heare it yeelde a sound like vnto a viole., the winde is in stead of the sticke, and the water doth supply the vse of the instrument: there is also in Lybia a marish ground, where the sand is like that in India, and the maides of Lybia knowing there to bee gold, doe accustome to get it after this maner, (for the gold lyeth vnder the mudde, and there ariseth by a little spring, wherein they put a pole anointed with tarre, and thrust it into the hande, and as a hooke is to the fish, so is this pole to the golds: for it catcheth holde of the pole, the tarre being in stead of a bayte, for what golde doth touch it, doth cleaue to it, and is laide by vpon the shore, and so is Golde gotten in Lybia: Which when Chærephon hadde sayde, so they decreede to sende one to Tyrus to sacrifice: Wherefore Calisthenes sayning himselfe one of the sacrificers, did sayle also to Tyrus, and there knowing my fathers house at  
what

What time the women should come forth to beholde the pompe and magnificence of the sacrifice, hee laide his ambushes. In which shew, there was great store of perfumes, great varietie of flowers: Of the perfumes, was Cassia, frankincense, Storax; Of the flowers, Roses, Daffadill, Hyztell, and the sweetnesse of the flowers did seeme to contende with the pleasant odour of the perfumes: and water hereof being drawn by into the ayre, did fill the ayre it selfe with the sweetnesse thereof: But after followed many straunge and great offerings for the sacrifice: amongst which, the most chiefest were the Dren of Nilus: for they doe not onely excell in bignesse and largenesse of the bodie, but also in colour and fairenesse to the eye, for they are of tall stature, thicke necke, broad shoulders, large belly, with their hornes not flatte to their heades as the Sycilians, neyther deformed as the Cyprians, but rising from the temples of their heads, are bowed so equally, that in the verie toppe there is no more distance betwene them then the verie boosome, and they doe almost resemble the likenesse of the Horse: and of the same colour as Homere doth commend the Thracian Horses to be of. And in their going they doe carry theyr head so hye, as if they were hinges over the heardes of the Cattell: and if it be true that Iupiter when hee did carry Io away, was transfigured into a Bull, surely then I thinke it was into an Egyptian. At that time it chanced my mother in lawe was sicke, and Leucippe desirous to stay at home, (for shee had spoken to us before that shee might stay with my mother) went not forth a doore: Wherefore it was so appoynted that my sister should goe with Leucippes mother. Calisthenes, which neuer sawe Leucippe, as soon as hee mette my sister Calligone, hee thought it had bene Leucippe: for hee did know Sostratus verie well: and being at the verie first sight taken in loue with her, hee shewed her to one of his companions, whom hee trusted well; and hee requested him to goe call the men together to whom hee had giuen in charge to scale her away: he had also appoynted the order and maner of her  
 health,

self, saying, that by and by all the maides would go vnto the  
 sea side. Which when as he had sayd, neglecting the sacrifice he  
 went his way: he had a priuate ship of his owne, which before  
 he came forth a doores he had appointed to bee it where in hee  
 vowed to bring her. Now all they who were the chiefe over-  
 seers of the sacrifice, were gon by, but Callisthenes went not  
 from the shore, because he saw the multitude coming after him:  
 and that since his ship lay nere vnto Tyrus, he might not bee  
 pursued after he had caried her away: and when hee came to  
 Sarepta a little village without the suburbs of Tyrus, situated  
 vpon the sea shore, thither he brought the ship, and gaue it to  
 Zeno, for y was his name, to whom Callisthenes had giue in  
 charge chiefly to keele her away: he was of a stout body, & had  
 learned pyracie euen from his infancy, and he landing at Tyrus  
 first sought out his fellowe pyrates to be his ayders in this en-  
 terpryse. There is a little Iland neare vnto Tyrus (where the  
 ships dwle at roads) which they doe call Orollope: here did  
 Zeno hide his ship in ambush. But before y day of solemnitie  
 came, which Callisthenes looked for, which the eagle had fore-  
 told, & the sooth-sayers, had declared before, all things were made  
 ready: and as we did adorne our selues at the sacrifice the day  
 before, so did we now, neither was this vnknowne to Zeno: a-  
 bout midnight we came to the place, and when we had stayed  
 there a while, we washed our hands in the sea, but Callisthenes  
 had giuen them a watch-word, y vpon the suddaine they shuld  
 be ready to take her away: wherfore they brought the ship close  
 to the shore, whererein were ten men: vpon the land also were ten  
 more which laye in wait in womens attyre with their bearded  
 shauen: euery one had his sword hiddē vnder his garment, and  
 that they might be y lesse suspected, they followed y sacrifice so  
 that we might think them also to be women. Assoone as the fire  
 was made, then, a suddaine clamor being made rushed in vpon  
 vs, & put out our lights. And when we being stroken with this  
 suddain, sought to fly away, they tooke away violently my sister,  
 being gotten a ship-board, did flye away like birdes: many of vs  
 hearing the tumult fled away, others stood still and saue it, and  
 said

said the pirates haue stolne away Calligone. Now had they passed the middle of the sea, and came neare vnto Sarepta, where Callisthenes had appoynted to meete them: where receiving him vnto them, they launched forth into the maine. Therefore seeing my marriage to be broken off against my expectation, I began to be of good courage, although I could not chuse but griene, that my sister had fallen into such a danger. A while after these were done, I spake to Leucippe with these wordes: How long (O my deare Leucippe) shall we stay at kisses: These are faire beginnings, but let vs also do the rest which louers most of all desire: therefore first let vs contract our selues together, for if we will sacrifice to Venus, we shall not find any god more fauourable vnto vs then this. I iterated these speeches to her often, and at length I preuailed with her, that she should let me into her chāber at night, Clio also which was the Chambermaide promising her helpe herein. That part of the house wherein she did lie, was built after this order: there was a great space, hauing two Chambers of the right hand, and two of the left hand, through which went a little narrow entrie, by which they went into them. This entrie had a doze which opened with two leanes: this part of the house was the lodging for the women. The inward chambers were opposite one to another, whereof the mother had one, the daughter, the other: of the other Clio had that which was next to Leucippes, the vttermoost was appoynted for the pantrie. Euery night Leucippes mother accompanied her to bed, and departed not from thence, vntill she did see her layde downe: and she did not onely shut the entrie dozes, but also caused another entrie doze to be shut by another, and the keyes thereof to be giuen her in at a hole, which she kept in her owne chamber: but euery morning she called the fellow, whom she had giuen in charge to locke the dozes, to open them againe: wherefore Saryrus seeing that it was almost impossible to get in, caused like keyes to be made: which when as he had tryed, and saw they were fitte for the purpose, he perswaded Clio to bee silent, that by no wayes she should hinder our determination.

If

There

There was one of the ſervants, a curious prating fellowe, given much to his bellye, who ſeemed worthy enough of his name (for hee was called Cynops) this fellowe ſeemed a loſe of to watch, and marke whatſoever we went about, ever ſuſpecting that in the night we would aſſay ſomething: wherefore at midnight hee uſed to watch the doores ſtanding open, ſo that it was a hard matter to doo it that hee ſhoulde not knowe: which Satyrus perceyving, went about to growe in acquaintance with this fellowe, and woulde often leaſt with him merlie, and call him Conops (which ſignifieth a Gnatte) and thus would deſcant vpon his name. He knowing Satyrus meaning, did ſeeme to leaſt with him againe, ſtill carrying a ſuſpicious minde: wherefore turning to Satyrus ſayde: Go to friend Satyrus, becauſe you ſcoffe at my name, I will tell you a tale of a Gnatte. The Lyon vpon a time accuſed Prometheus, that ſince he had made him ſo large, great, and ſtrong, and had armed his iawes with teeth, his ſexte with hooked nayles, and had made him ſlower then anie other wilde Beaſtes, yet ended with all theſe qualities, hee feared the crowing of a dung-hill Cocke. Whome Prometheus answered: Why doe you thus raſhly blame mee? I gaue thee all the excellentest gifts I coulde, but herein thou doeſt carrie a baſe cowardly mind; wherefore the Lion wept, and condemned himſelfe of feare and cowardiſe, wiſhing rather to die then live. And as he went walking in this melancholie cogitation, hee by chaunce mette with the Elephant: whome when hee had ſaluted, hee fell into a greate diſcourſe. And as hee was talking with him, hee marked him often ſhaking his eares: I pray thee, (quoth hee) what meanest thou by this, that euerie Minute thou ſhakeſt thine eares, and neuer leſteſt them reſt: then ſayde the Elephant (and by chaunce at that inſtaunt a Gnatte did ſie about his heade) becauſe I ſee this little ſie humming about mee, which if he get into mine eares I am vntone. The Lion hearing this: wherefore then (ſayde hee) ſhoulde I wiſh to die, ſince I am in this caſe, and ſo much the more happie,  
by



by how much a Cocke excelleth a Gnat? But Satyrus percei-  
uing his speech to be full of subtiltie, smiled to himselfe, saying:  
But now friende Cynops, also I pray you marke my tale of  
a Gnat and a Lion, as it was told of a graue Philosopher. But  
I thanke you first for my tale of the Elephant. The Gnat on a  
day very bold, meeting with a Lion greeted him thus. Surely  
you do greatly deceiue your selfe, if you thinke your selfe king  
ouer mee, as you do ouer all other beastes whatsoeuer: For  
since you are neyther sayzer, valianter in minde, nor better,  
although you exceil in a little strength, why then should you be  
king ouer me: you scrat with your nayles and bite with your  
teeth, and what woman when she fighteth doth not do this:  
What is the largenesse of the bodie which doeth adorne you?  
Where is your belutie? You haue a broad brest I must needs  
say, a broad payze of shoulders, a thicke necke, all staring  
with grisy haire; and do not you see how filthie and leath-  
some your hinder partes are: my greatnesse is the whole aire,  
as much as I can compasse about with my winges: my  
belutie is the greenesse of the fields; which to me is in steede  
of a garment: which when I leaue flying I put on; neyther  
do I euer go into warre without a Trumpette: for my mouth  
is both my Trumpette and my Dart, so that I am both a  
Trumpetter and a fighting Souldiour also. I do make my  
bolue and arrowes my selfe, my winges carry mee through  
the ayre, and beeing thus carryed, where I please I can  
wounde and sting; which, whosoever he be that receiueth,  
suddainly exclaime, and looke about for the Authour, but can  
not finde him.

I am both present and absent also: and at the same in-  
stant I stande stoutly to it, and flye away: I do ryde some-  
times vpon a man, and sometimes wounde him, and laugh  
to see him scratch.

But why do I talke thus: Come on let vs go hastily  
to this battayle. And as he thus spake, he flew in the face of  
the Lyon, and humming about his head, did sting him in the



eyes, and euerie part which wanted hayze: the Lion berie  
angrie, turned himselfe, nowe this way, nowe that way, see-  
king for his enemye, byting and fighting with the ayze. The  
Gnatte taking moze delight in his anger and furie, sette  
vppon his lippes: but hee bolwing himselfe dolwne to that  
place where hee felt it smart, layde him dolwne: but the  
Gnatte like a Waspler, rushing through his teath, and  
passing through his mouth shutte, escaped alway: but his  
teeth deceyued of theyr prey, did resound with the gnashing  
together: at length the Lion being wearie with so vaine a  
combate, being in a great furie, did lie still: the Gnatte  
flying about his heade, did humme in token of the victorie:  
but being nowe fraught with pride of his newe gotten vic-  
torie, soared vppe aloft, and by chaunce fell into a Spiders  
Webbe, and there was quickly taken: but when hee saue  
that there was no way left to get out, then hee beganne to  
blame his owne follie, saying: What a wretch was I  
that durst prouoke a Lion, yet can not escape out of a moze  
Spiders webbe: which when Satyrus had sayde, I pray  
thee Conops where are the Spiders Webbes, which thou  
shouldest feare, and therewithall hee fell a laughing: not  
long after, Satyrus marked howe much hee was ginen to  
his bellie, provided befoze a potion to make him sleepe:  
and invited him to Supper: hee suspecting some harme, at  
first denyed, but after his belly the best perswader of all had a-  
lured him, he graunted him: But when he came to Satyrus,  
and had supped, hee would verie willingly haue departed:  
but Satyrus gaue him this potion last in a pot: which when hee  
had drunke, he staid no longer then he could go to his cham-  
ber, for the potion began to worke with him, but came running  
to me, and told me that Conops was found a sleepe, wishing  
me now like to Vlysses, to bee valiant and courageous, where-  
foze I went presently to Leucippes chamber: he staid at the  
doore: but I, (Clio closely conueying me in,) entered into the  
chamber, being partly stroken with ioy, partly with feare: for  
the feare of the daunger did trouble the hope of my minde,

the

the hope also of obtaining, did mingle my feare with pleasure: that part of my minde which was in hope, was troubled with feare; but that which did grieue, did result with ioy: but a little besoze I entred into ywenches chamber, I know not what horrible thing hapned to her mother in a dreame, for she seemed to see a theefe armed with a naked sword, to enter in & take away her daughter, and laying her vpon her back, and with his sword ripped her from the lower part of the belly to the breast, wherefore being thus astonied with feare, she leapt out of her bedde, and with all speed she could, going softly vpon her tiptoes, she came readily to Leucippes chamber; I then being scant layde downe in the bed: but hearing the noyse of the doore opening, I skipt quickly out of the bedde, and knowing in what daunger I was, with all the speede I could I got me out of the chamber: Satyrus standing at the outermost doore receiued me thus troubled and frighted; and so both of vs escaping in the darke, we went euery man to his owne chamber, her mother at first being taken with a giddinesse in her head fell downe, but being recovered againe, she went vnto Clio, and buffeted her about the face, pulling her by the haire, and at length groned out these words: O Leucippe thou hast taken away all my hope; woe is me poore wretch: O Softratus, thou dost fight at Byzantium for others marriages, but here at Tyrys I know not who hath defiled and polluted thy daughters bedde. Alas what shall become to my Leucippe? I neuer hope to liue to see such marriages prepared for thee: I would to God thou hadst stayed at Byzantium: I would by the lawes of warre thou hadst suffered this reproach; I would that some Thracian hoymian had committed this villany: for then that violence would haue caused this mishap to be without shame. Now (O vnhappie wench as thou art) the infamie of that thing which hath made thee thus vnforsunate, wil rebound to thine owne shame: how haue these nightly visions deceiued me? I dreamed this hard misfortune, neither is there any thing more true, now I see thy belly is cut vp in most cruell maner: and so much more cuer, that no sword can diuide it alike. O hard chance! hast thou this iniury offered

thee, and I know not the author thereof: O cruell times! what was he any seruant? then Leucippe being of a good courage that I had escaped so wel, said vnto her mother, I pray you good mother do not rayle thus against my virginittie, neither haue I committed any thing which deserueth these wordes at your handes, neither doe I know him whatsoeuer he was, whether a good man or a thiefe, I laie here affrighted, that I could not speake a word for feare, for feare is the bonde of the tongue, but thus much I knowe, that my virginittie is violated by none: wherefore Panchia falling downe againe vppon a suddaine, mourned bitterly: in the meane season wee consulted with our selues what was best to be done, and in the ende we concluded, and thought it the best counsell, to goe away before it was day, lest that Clio perhappes by punishment, should be constrained to reueale vs. This opinion liked vs well, wherefore wee so dealt with the Docter, that he might thinke we went forth to our Louers, and we went directly to Clinias: it was then about midnight, and we could hardly intreate the Docter to open the gates, and Clinias his chamber was in y<sup>e</sup> upper part of y<sup>e</sup> house, who hearing vs talke, was amazed in his mind: and with as much speed as might be, he went to meeete vs: not long after followed Clio, for he also had decreed to go away with vs. At the same time Clinias perceiued well what had happened vnto vs: but Clio did know what we purposed to do. Wherefore as soone as we came into Clinias his chamber, we declared vnto him all the matter, and what had happened, and how that we determined to forsake our Countrey. Then said Clio, And I also will go together with you, for I know, as soone as it is day, I shall be put to exceeding torment, vntill I haue confessed: and I do thinke it better to die, then to fall into their torturing hands. Then Clinias tooke me by the hand, and ledde me away from Clio, and told me that this counsel liked him well, and that first we should send away Clio, lest that the whole matter should be reuealed by her, and we should stay some fewe dayes, vntill we had disposed of all things to our mindes: and if it hapned well, he also would go together with vs: but said Clinias, if her mother doe not know

know yet who that should be, for if Clio be sent away, there is no bodie to detect you, and perhaps Leucippe will go with vs: we concluded vpon this, and we gaue Clio to one of the seruants, to be carried speedily to a ship, we staid behind to prouide all things necessary for our iourney. At length we thought good that Leucippe were moued herein, that if she were willing to depart, we also should take her with vs; but if not, we also would stay there, submitting our selues wholly to fortunes pleasure: that which remained of the night, we spent in sleepe, and betime in the morning we came home. But Panthia rising vp verie early in the morning, sent for Clio, that she might talke with her about this matter: but when she saw she could find her in no place, she went back again to her daughter, saying: What is the cause you wil not tell me the whole discourse of this which hath hapned? Behold Clio she is run away. Then Leucippe being now somewhat more bold, said: What should I tell you more: or what truth should I bring: if you can make any tryall of my maidenhead, I pray you do. But it remaineth now, said Panthia, that we get more witnesses of this our mishap: and with that she went forth a dore, Leucippe being now left alone, and being full with her mothers words, was diuened into sundry cogitations: she græued that she was taken; she blushed that her mother had so reuled her; she was angry that her mother would not beleue her: for bashfulnesse, grieve and anger, are three cogitations of the mind: shamefastnesse falling into þe eyes, doth take away their libertie: grieve being spread abroad into euery corner of the heart, doth quite extinguishe the heate of the mind: anger as it were barking about þe heart, doth ouerwhelme reason with þe some of madnesse, the cause of all these is the speech, which as it were directing a dart and aiming at the mind, doth grieue and afflict it with many wounds: for since there are three darteres, reproach, declaring of a mishap, and the hitting in the teeth with ones faulter, there must needs be then three wounds: that is, anger, grieve and shamefastnesse, it is proper to all these three darteres, to make deepe, yet not bloodie wounds, whose medicine is onely to retoyze the dart vpon the caster, for the speech which is the arrowe of the tongue, is diuened backe by speech, which

which is another weapon of the tongue : so by that meanes the disquieted part of the minde is appeased, and is made merry from the grieſe; but if one haue to deale with his ſuperior that he cannot gainſay or reſort, then are the woundes made deeper by that ſilence : for except the grieſes raiſed by the heate of the ſpeech do caſt out their ſome, they do make themſelues more grieuous with their owne heape. Leucippe being troubled with the verations, was in great perplexitie : in the meane ſeaſon I ſent Satyrus to know of her whether ſhe would ſlie away with vs alſo; but ſhe preuenting his ſpeech ſaid : I pray you by all the goddes, carry me whither you will, ſo that I may be out of my mothers ſight, for if you depart and leaue me behinde, I will ende my life with an halter : which when I heard, this newes wiped all the grieſe from my mind : wherfore we ſtaied two dayes my father being from home, we prouided all things which were neceſſary for our flight : part of that potion where-withall Cynops was caſt into a ſleepe Satyrus reſerued, and whileſt he ſerued vs at ſupper, he gaue it to Panthia in a glaſſe : wherfore the table being taken away, euery one went to his owne chamber, but Panthia ſeling the potion to worke, cauſed vs to make more haſt : wherfore Satyrus gaue vnto Leucippe, bedfellow of the ſame potion, whom hee did ſaine to be in loue withall. Forreuer, he gaue ſome of it to the Porter, which made him inſtantly to ſleepe : in the meane ſeaſon, Clinias ſtood without the doores with a Coach ready furniſhed, expecting our comming : after all were ſaſt a ſleepe, about the firſt watch of the night, with all ſilence we departed out of the houſe, locking the doores ſaſt againe, and laying the keyes vnder the doze. Satyrus led Leucippe forth by the hand, and by very good chance, Cynops, which did accuſtome to watch vs, was ſent forth a Colone of an arrant : wherfore hauing departed thus out of the houſe, we came thither where Clinias ſtayed for vs : we were in number ſixe, I, and Leucippe, Satyrus, Clinias, and his two men : after we were gotten vp, we directed our courſe toward Sydon : the other part of the night being ſpent, wee came vnto a citie which was Berytium, where hoping to find a ſhip

Ship readie to saile from thence; neither did our expectation de-  
ceiue vs; so; as soon as we came into the haven; we founde a  
ship readie to launch forth, and we went into it before we asked  
of them whither they went: all our necessary thinges being  
brought into the ship, we were euen now about to saile forth,  
when Lucifer began to appeare: Then did we know that we  
sailed towards Alexandria, a most famous Cittie of Egypt.  
Then did I begin to reioyce, that we were thus safely come to  
sea, the shippe scant out of the haven, and now entering into the  
maine Ocean, after that a fit winde serued vs, there began to  
arise a great noyse of the Saylers in the shippe; first drawing  
of the Cables; the noyse of the maitter exhorting them; then  
was the crosse peece brought forth; the Saileyard hung vp; the  
Sayles readie to be hoysed vp; the Anchors plucked vp; the  
haven being left, we began to saile forth a prosperous iourney,  
the lande did seeme to go backe from the shippe, as if that it did  
saile it selfe; then was there a great reioycing and clapping of  
handes throughout all the shippe, and many prayers bestowed  
on the Gods; praying them to send a prosperous navigation:  
In the meane while the winde increased, the saile was full, and  
the ship sailing very safe: there was by chance in the same ship  
a yong man sitting by vs, which because it was now dinner  
time, very curteously invited vs, that we also would eate with  
him: wherefore when Satyrus had made readie that which he  
prouided for vs, we did eate together in common, making our  
selues both partakers of our dinner and talke also; when I be-  
gan thus: I pray you sir what country-man are you, and what  
is your name: Then answered he, I am an Egyptian boyme,  
my name is Menelaus: but by your leaue, may I demand  
the same of you: Then quoth I, my name is Clitiphon, his  
Clinias: both Phœnicians by birth. And if it please you sir, first  
to declare vnto vs the cause of this your trauaile, we also will  
recompence you with the like. Then said Menelaus, the summe  
of this my navigation, is vngatefull loue, and an vnforsunate  
hunting; from which, although I did diners times earnestly  
exhort him, yet I could not preuaile: wherefore when he would



not obey my gentle admonitions. I also did then accompany him in hunting, and vpon a day when both of vs went forth on horseback, we discoursed of many severall kinds of hunting, but of all I commended to him the hunting of the Hare and such little beasts, and so long as he pursued such game, I was wel satisfied in mind: but when by chance a wilde boze rushed forth of the woods, which he seeing, being nothing afraide, wēt to meete him, and wilfully did run vpon him: I stil crying, stay, stay, hold your horse, or else you are slaine: the boze did seme to be of such a huge bignesse, when seeing him coming vpon him, ran also forthward to meete him, and both of them did violently rush one vpon another: which when I saw, I was suddenly astonied with feare: & fearing least the boze should get vnderneath him, & sling down his horse, I cast a dart which I had at him, & it so chanced (I would that chance had neuer bin) the boy ran by & receiued the wound: but in what case do you think I was in then? and if at that instant there was any life in me, it was euen like vnto those, who at every moment are about to giue vp the ghost, and that which was most to be greeued, my hand which cast the dart, being helde forth, was presently benumbed, as hauing a due rewarde for so an vnluckie chance, & as it were hating of it selfe for being author of so vile a death: wherefore the parents of the boy accused me in the court as principall of his death: which I did not denie, and I willingly liked of their accusation, which if they had not brought, I wold haue sacrificed to his soule: wherefore I iudged my selfe woorthie to die, but the iudges moued with pittie, banished me for the space of thre years: which time being passed, I now am returned into my countrey againe, while that Menelaus did recount these strange misfortunes: not much unlike to the hard chance of Patroclus, Clinias, being put into resemblance of his beloved Charicles, could not chuse but weepe, wherefore said Menelaus: what doo you weepe for my misfortune, or whether are you banished also for the like mishap: the Clinias not without many sighs, repeated the hard hap of Charicles: and the boze: after whom also I recounted my History.

But



But when I saw Menelaus very sad, by the remembrance of his griefes, and Clinias also weeping for the death of his Charicles, being desirous to wipe away both their sorrowes, I began a discourse mingled with an amorous delight, for Leucippe was then absent, who immediately before, went into a more close place of the ship to take a nap, & turning my self to them, I smiled, Clinias (said I) for the most part in argument overcome me, and even now (for he desireth to inweigh against women, as his manner is) he may do it the better, because hee hath found a like companion of his loue: what is the cause why so many are in loue with hopes? Surely I my selfe cannot tell, neither for any cause why: When answered Menelaus, what, is it not I pray you better then the loue of women: hopes are more perfect then women, and their beantie is of more force to delight the senses with pleasure. But I pray you (quoth I) how is it more vehement: what, for because as soone as it appeareth it is gone again, neither giueth any possibility for a louer to enjoy it: but is like to Tantalus in the river Seix, that when he would drinke of the water it flyeth away from him: neither is there any sustenance left for him to receiue: and that also which is drunke, is first taken away: before that he which drinketh can be satisfied: euermore he must depart so from his louer, as if there hadde bene neuer no such loue, or else but newe begonne, and the pleasure is mingled with a kinde of sorrow: and hee is euer drie, but his thirst can neuer bee quenched. Then sayde Menelaus: but you Clitiphon, doe not seeme to knowe which is the cheefest felicitie in loue: that alway is most to be wished for, which bringeth no lothasomenesse, and wherewith one is neuer satisfied: for those things which remaine the longer to vs for to enjoy them, do take away the delight thereof with too much facietie, but those things which sometimes are taken away, are alway newe and do daily flourish: and as much as is taken away from them by the shortnesse of time, so much is added to the greatnesse of the desire, and they pleasure doth not fade: and wherefore is the Rose accounted the fairest

fairest of all plants, but because it soonest doth fade away: Surely I doe thinke that there is two kindes of bewtie which is amongst mortall men, the one heavenly, the other common; which indeede are the vertie giuers of all bewtie: and the heavenly bewtie scoorneth to be ioyned with our mortall; and therefore striveth to flie vp to heauen: the common bewtie creepereth on the ground, and cleaue to euery base bodie: and if you will that I shall bring you a witnesse for this which I haue sayde, marke you the Poet Homere, whose verses are these:

The Goddess Incensed with bewtie of this Boy,  
To heauen him brought to serue great Ioue above:  
In filling of sweet Nectar and Ambrosian wine,  
Who can deny, but that the cause was loue.

Neuer was there woman for bewtie brought vp to heauen, although Iupiter loued women well. Alcmena fell into lamentations, and was constrained to hide her selfe: the Teller and the Sea kept Diana prisoner: Semele was consumed by fire: But when he fel in loue with this Phrygian boy, Ganymedes, he tooke him vp to heauen with him, that he might dwell together with him, and serue him at his table: and cast Helle down from heauen, which did supply the place before; for there was a woman. But I taking his words out of his mouth, thus replied. Say quoth I: woman-kinde seeme to be most heavenly, and that for a strong reason; because their bewtie doeth not so quickly fade; that commeth next vnto heauenlinesse, which is farthest from corruption: and contray, that ought not to be called heavenly, but earthly; which is most subiect to alteration: because it is most like to mens nature. Iupiter loued this Phrygian boy, and tooke him vp to heauen: what then? This doth not detract any thing from womens bewtie: for a womans loue, he transformed himselfe into a Swan; so he did not for the loue of him: for the loue of Leda, he chaunged himself into a Swan: and oftentimes did he take the shape of a Satyre, Gold, and many such like things. But let Ganymedes fill the cuppe.

cuppe for Iupiter, while Iuno lye with the Goddess: since the Goddess hath a boy to be her cup-bearer. It pittie the me truly, to heare or thinke he w<sup>h</sup> he was carryed vp to heauen, a rare-  
nous bird snatched him away, and he was no other wise dealt  
withall, the those who fall into the hands of a tirant. Was it not  
I pray you, a grief to see a boy catched vp in the talents of such  
a bird, his head hanging down, as if he were new ready to fall:  
such a carrion deuouring bird, did not carry Semele to hea-  
uen, but the fire which is the chiefest of the element: and let  
not this seeme strange vnto you, that some haue bene taken  
vp to heauen in flames of fire. For Hercules went no other-  
wise to heauen. Do you laugh at Danaes imprisonment in the  
Tower, and her seruitude at the rocke? I pray you remember  
Perseus: this one thing satisfied Alcmena, that Iupiter for her  
sake, took the whole dayes from the world. But if emitting  
these fables, you will make mention of that true pleasure which  
is conceiued in women, although herein I haue not bin much  
conuersant (but one who hath experience in these matters, may  
speake more if he please,) neither hath there bene any vse or de-  
light, wherewith I haue enured my selfe, yet I will speake as  
much as I can: their bodies are tender to embrace, their lippes  
soft for to kisse, whose whole proportion of the bodie, is onely  
made to moue delight: and he which doth enioy a beutifull wo-  
man, hath the true felicitie of all pleasure; for he doth imprint in  
her lippes, as they who seale in ware: shee also doth kisse as it  
were by art, seasoning her kisses with a sweeter delight; neither  
is it sufficient to kisse her lippes, but also to feed as it were vpon  
her mouth: In touching of her tender breasts, what great de-  
light there is, I leaue to them whom experience hath made per-  
fect herein; and euen in their naturall actions, shee doth so de-  
light, as that he might thinke himselfe in another world. The  
kisses of boyes are rude, their embracings vnapt, and vnnatu-  
rall: whose delight doth languish, and is void of all true plea-  
sure indeed. Then said Menelaus, you saie not to be a novice  
in this art; but one, who haue serued in Cupid his warres a  
long time: you haue reckoned vpon so many curiosities of wo-  
men.

men. But now marke you me againe, and I will shewe you what pleasure is reaped in the loue of boyes. In a woman, not only her words, but also all her actions, are full of subtiltie: if some be faire, they may thanke the Painters Shoppe: all whose betwixt, is compacted of nothing else, then of painting, colouring, and curling their haire, and in kissing: from whom, take away this painting and counterfetting of colours, and truly you will thinke them baser then a Hare (as the Proverbe is) when all his stolne feathers are plucked from his backe: but the betwixt of boyes is not besmeared with the counterfett of painting, neither spunged up with borrowed perfumes: the very sweate of the browes of a boy, both excell all the swete saours of Spuske and Civet about a woman: and a man may openly talke and play with them and neuer bee ashamed: neither is there any tenderesse of flesh which is like to them: their kisses do not savour of womens curiositie: neither beguile with a foolish error: the kisses of them are swete and delightfull, not proceeding of art, but of nature: and the very image and picture of their kisses are so swete and pleasant, that you might very wel thinke, that heavenly Rector to bee betwixt your lippes.

The



## The third Booke.

*The Contents.*

The description of their shipwracke, how *Menelaus* was cast on shore at *Paralia*, and how both the Louers were driven on the coast of *Pelusion*: of their going towardes *Alexandria*, and how they were taken by theecues: the manner of their deliuey from them: with their entertainment of *Charmides*: a cunning kniſt deuised by *Menelaus* and *Clitias*, to ſaue *Leucippe* which was appointed to bee ſacrificed: the merry meeting againe of all theſe friendes, with the diſcourſe of their daungers.



The third day the ſhip held on her courſe with a prosperous weather, when on a ſuddaine, a blacke darkneſſe aroſe, and obſcured all; and a contrary winde beganne to ariſe: wherefore the maiſter of the ſhippe cauſed the croſſe peece to bee taken downe: the ſhippe-man in haſte plucked downe the ſayles, becauſe the winde blowing ſo vehemently, and the ſtozme beginning to beate moze ſorſely vpon her ſide, ſhe was not able to carry ſuch ſayle: the tempeſt thus thicken:ng, did put vs into great feare; one part of the ſhippe ſeamed to linke downe, another was hoyleſd vp ſo high againe: and we thought we ſhould haue fallen downe againe headlong: no man being able to ſit ſtedfaſt in his place: wherfore the tempeſt encreaſing, we went vpon the hatches of the ſhip, that we might ſomthing lighten her burthen: and being balaced with an equall waight, her courſe might be the ſurer: but all this was to no ende, for the force of the waues being now wahren ſo great, did teſſe her vp and deluue, as if it were a Ball or an emptie Tunne. And while wee thus ſoughte to ballaſte her ruyn, the winde chaunging into the

the South, did strike the ship with such violence, that betwene the force of the troubled waues, and the violence of this raïne, bringing winde, we thought the shippe would haue presently splitte her selfe, and all of vs together in a moment should haue perished. Wherefore a suddaine outcry arose in the shippe, and all of vs were constrained to goe downe againe into the shippe: and thus three or foure times this chaunce happened to vs; and with the shippe wee were carryed we knowe not whither: being thus tormented with feare and grieue, we euerie one made our prayers to our owne Countrey Goddes; but being ioyned together in one, we earnestly prayed to Neptune, that he would remember vs, and pittie our case; who like to Leander are now floating vppon the maine: the God being displeased, would not listen to our prayers: wherefore we expected nothing but death, which truly as it seemed, was not farre from vs: for after noontide, the Sunne was so taken away from vs, that wee could see one another no more then if it had bene by Moonshine; the fire beganne to sparkle forth of the cloudes, and lightening flashed in our faces: all the heauens did rebellow with thunder, and all the ayre was filled with a huge noyse: the waues rising by from below and meeting together, did make a great roaring: betwene the heauen and the sea, there did resound the whistlings of diuers windes: the sailes torne from the ropes fell downe: and we did greatly feare, least the nayles would flie out, the boordes fall asunder, and the whole shippe be dismembred: wherefore seeing all they flie so backe, the sea so rough, the ayre so tempestuous, we went downe into the shippe as it were into a darke Cauer: hauing no hope of safetie left, we committed our selues to the choyse and direction of Fortune: from the fore part and the hinder part of the shippe, many waues and great billowes did strine to make together: the billow rising, the shippe was hoysed vp aloft: but falling downe, she also did sinke downe to the bottom: of which waues, some are like to mountains, some to great gulfs: but those seemed most dangerous, which circling rounde, did as it were wind and sucks in whatsoeuer approached neare them:

them, there was a great confusion of voices amongst vs, where of some were praying, some crying out, some exhorting one another, some plucking cables, anchors, sayle-wardes, others off steering the ship, the water roared, the wind whistled, the women cryed out, the men prayed, the saylers exhorted one another, the mariners comforting themselves, all places were full of heauinesse and sorrow: at length the maister commanded all the burdens to be cast out, neither then did he make any difference betwene gold, siluer, and the basest things which were: but all were cast into the sea: the marchant flinging out their wares, wherein all their hope was. Now was the ship almost empty, but yet the storme ceased not at all: At length the maister being weary, knowing not now what was best to be done, caused the steering-wardes to be cast away: submitting himselfe and the whole shippe, to fortunes direction. Sooner hee cast forth a little cocke boate, wherein he had the marriners to go, and he himselfe went downe first: they also followed him: but a greater mischance happened, so they began to go to buffets, so the marriners had cutte the rope where with the boate was tied vnto the ship: The other which were in the ship seeing they had cut the rope, did make the more hast to go downe to them: but they would not suffer them to come in, threatening them with their swordes and weapons which they had in their hands, that they would wound him whosoever offered to come downe: they as chance serued them, tooke one thing or another, some the broke end of an old oare, other a broke boord of the ship, and euery one something, as came next to his hands: the sea vled violence so for a lawe, neither was there euer such a manner of fight by sea: so those which were in the boate, fearing off that the boate would sinke, being oppressed with the multitude of them which were about to come downe, did strike and lay about them, with stauers and swordes: they of the contrarie sort, did fight with broken oares, and halfe planks, some scant by on the head of the boate, did fall into the water: others did strue to thrust those forth which were newly come in: the whole law of friendship and modestie, was quite fled from amongst them:



and every man bent to his owne safetie: neglected another, for the very greatnes of dangers both most commonly break the lawes of friendship. In the meane season one of the passengers being a strong and stout man, got holde of the rope, and almost brought y<sup>e</sup> boate to the ship side, & every one were made ready, that as soone as it came to the side, to leape down into it, but two of oxthre assayed to leape downe at length, but hardly they got into it, but first greivously wounded, others assaying the like, fell down into the sea, but the shipmen afraide, cut the rope, and loosed the boate, and suffered it to go whither the winde would carrie it: the passengers which were in y<sup>e</sup> ship going about to sinke it, but the shippe being tossed upon the waues, being carried round about like a circle, at length it was blowne vpon a rocke, where immediatly it was split into diuers peeces, the mast whereof, part was hole, part broken, most of the companie which were in the ship, feeling the salt water, died presently, & they were happie which had so speedy an end, for they staied not long in y<sup>e</sup> horror of death: for a lingring death in the sea, doth sooner dispatch him then he is aware: for the eyes being filled with the vnmearurable vastnes of the sea, to bring a great feare vnto the beholders, & by so much the death is moze greivous, by how much the sea is broader. Others struiuing to swim, were by the force of the billowes, dashed against a rocke and so died: many taking holde of the broken planks of the ship did swim like fishes, many halfe dead floated vp and downe, the ship being thus broken, a good Angell preserved the soze part for vs: wherein Leucippe & I sitting, were carried throughe the rage of the sea. Menelaus & Satyrus and others moze, got the mast, & so did swim on that, we saw Clinias not far off sitting vpon the crosse yard, who helloed to vs, wishing vs to sit fast: and as he was thus speaking, a sodaine waue came behinde him readie to ouerwhelme him, which thing caused vs to wepe: but by the deffenies meanes, who were fauourable to him and vs also, brake the soze thereof, and seemed to slide away vnder him, and then wee saw him againe. But I with many teares being shed, prayed vnto

unto Neptune saying. O most soueraigne Neptune, take pittie vpon vs, and spare the reliques of this shipwracke, for this onely feare hath brought a thousand deaths vnto vs, but if it be thy wil that we also shall perish, do not diuide our death but graunt vs this, that one waue may ouerwhelme vs all: or if the deities will, wee shall bee meate for fishes, graunt that one fishe may swallowe vs all, one vault holde vs all, that being swallowed of one fish, wee may seeme to bee buried all in one graue. After I had made my prayers vnto him, the force of the winde ceased, the rage of the Water was appeased, the Sea rounde about being full of dead courtes, the waues carried Menelaus vnto the marishes of Egypt, which was all inhabited with thierues: we also about night, by good fortune, landed at Pelusium, and entring vppon land, wee gaue God thanks for our safe arrivall, we lamented the death of Clinias and Satyrus, because wee verily thought they were dead. There was at Pelusium an image of Iupiter Callius, which was drawen so youthfull, that hee seemed to be almost like Apollo, holding out his right hande, wherein was a pomegranade, the meaning of which picture is not made knowne to all: wherefoze about to make our prayers to this God, about to demaunde of him what was become of Clinias and Satyrus, (for it is reported in that countrey, that this God doth foretell things to come, and sheweth what hath bene past) then went wee round about the temple, where in the inward parte of the chauncell, wee found two pictures made by Euanche, that famous Painter of Athens, whose picture also wee sawe there: in one of these pictures was drawen Andromeda, in the other Prometheus, bound to a rocke with chaines: and therefore I thinke the Painter did drawe them both together, because their punishments were almost alike in every respect: for both were bound vnto a Rocke, and had two tormentours of theyr bodies, whercof hee hadde an Eagle which euermore did deuoure his Entrailles, for her was appoynted a huge misshapen Monster, which dyuing a mountaine of waues

before him, came now ready to deuoure her: the people were  
 Argiues, which were their beholders: some came to helpe and  
 pittie them, others to grieue and to torment them neare with their  
 presence: but amongst them, there were two who came to help  
 them, and deliuer them from these dangers, Hercules and Per-  
 seus: Hercules, he with his bolue and arrowes did strue to  
 kill that rauening Eagle. But Perseus soaring aloft with his  
 wings, and encountering this huge monster of Neptune, drew  
 forth his Gorgons head, wherein hee transformed him into a  
 rocke. The rocke wherein Andromeda was tyed, did seeme  
 to be made hollow fit for her bignesse: as if it were not made by  
 art, but did growe so of his owne accord. All the other part of  
 the rocke, the Painter had made with such art, as if you verely  
 saue it with your eyes: therein did the damosell sit, with so  
 goodlie a countenance, as that if you would but onely consider  
 the beautie it selfe, the very picture might be woorthy of admi-  
 ration: but if you would behold the chaines and the monster, you  
 would think you saue before you a sepulcher ready prepared:  
 in her countenance, was palenesse mingled with her beautie:  
 neither were her cheekes so pale, as that they wanted theyr ac-  
 customed ruddinesse: with such a pleasing feare had the painter  
 so graced her, as y<sup>e</sup> she seemed not to feare the horrour of death,  
 the ugliness of the monster, neither the reproches of her ene-  
 mies: her handes were stretched forth and bound vnto the  
 rocke, which did seeme to hang no otherwise from the arme,  
 then a ripe bunch of grapes from the vine: the whitenesse of  
 her arme, did seeme to be mingled with a kind of blewnesse: her  
 fingers seemed to languish with græfe; this was the visage of  
 the mayd, euery houre expecting death. Moreover, after the  
 manner of brides, as if she should be married to Pluto, they  
 adozned her in a blacke garment, couering it with a kinde of  
 twisted nette, which was white, comming downe to her foote,  
 in foyme like vnto a Spiders Webbe: not spunne after the  
 order of wooll, but as the Indian women accustome to worke  
 their silke, which they doe plucke from the trees. Against the  
 maide did rise a mightie Whale out of the sea, which did dyme the  
 the

the water vpon befoze him, as if some mountaine had risen vpon from the bottome of the sea: the most part of his bodie was in the water, but not so much, but that you might behold þe largenesse of his shoulders, the orders of his scales, the bolwing of his back, the sharpnesse of his chine, the windings of his taile, his mouth was wide open, of such an innumerable bignesse, that it reached vnto his shoulders. Betwene the Whale & the mayd, came Perseus flying from aboue; his bodie all naked, saue that he had a little Cassocke vpon his shoulders; at his fecte hee had shooes wherunto winges were tyed, which lightly carried him through the ayre: his hat was like vnto the helmet of Dis: in his left hand he helde the Gorgons head, which looked with a grisly countenance, this same he vsed in stead of a shield: for he did seme in the picture to looke grimly, shaking his head, and tossing of the Serpents which grew on the monsters head, seeming to threaten the Whale: in his right hand he held a sword, made after the maner of a fauchion, wherewith encountering the monstrous fish, hee laide at him with such force, that if Neptune himselfe had supplied the place, hee perforce should haue yelded: but at length hee enioyed the victorie, deliuering her from the bondes: whome, in presence there of all the Countrey and her parentes, hee married: and this was the picture of Andromeda. It remaineth now, that I declare the Historie of Prometheus, as it was liuely drawne in the other Table. There was first drawne Prometheus, bounde in chaines vpon the toppe of a steepe Rocke. Then Hercules holding a Bowe and Arrowes in his handes: the Eagle did seide on the bowels of Prometheus: which with her beake striking vpon his belly, and plucking out his entrailes, making the wounde still the greater, untill shee had found his luer, which being deuoured, yet did growe againe: vpon his hippes did shee stand, which griping with her talents, caused the blood to issue forth, like streames out of a Fountaine: wherfore hee being in most græuous torment, turning the other side, did renewe his owne paine: for the farther off the luer sunke downe, the deeper shee strooke into his belly: hee seemed to

griue with this exceeding torment, for he did plucke vpp his  
browes, pull in his lips, grind his teeth, and if you had seene the  
picture you would haue pittied: shewing to you as it were the  
patterne it selfe of all griefe. Prometheus being thus loaden  
with miserie, Hercules came to ayde him, who putting an ar-  
rowe into his bow, and leuelling at this blood-sucking toytözer,  
sawmed to drawe the string to his very breast. Prometheus be-  
ing now full of feare and hope, sometimes looked vpon his  
wound, sometimes vpon Hercules, hoping to end this cruell  
torment ere long.

But when we had stayed there two dayes, and had bene  
well refreshed after our great daungers, we hired an E-  
gyptian shippe (for we had a little money left) and we directed  
our course towards Alexandria from the Riuer Nilus: deter-  
mining there to leade our life, hoping that it might so come to  
passe, that we might find out some of our olde friends againe.  
When we had sayled on for ward a good way, we heard a great  
noise of an vpyre in a towne nere by, beheld our steerman as  
affraide, was about to go backe againe: But vpon a suddaine  
all the shoze was full of wilde and sauadge men, they were  
all of a great stature; of colour somewhat blacke, not like the  
Egyptians, but almost of the same helwe as the Indians  
are of for the most parte, their heades were vncouered,  
their face were little, their bodies bigge and grosse, their  
speche barbarous: Wherefore the Maister of the shippe,  
stayed his course, saying, we are all vndone: the riuer was  
but narrowe, and foure of the thæues comming towards vs  
in a little boate, quickly landed vs, and tooke away all our  
money, and whatsoeuer else was in the shippe, which they  
thought worthy the carriage, then they bound euery one of  
vs, and layde vs in holde, saying: that the next daye we  
shoulde be caried to their King (for so these thæues called their  
Prince) who did lie two or thre dayes iourney from that place  
where we were taken, as we vnderstode by them which were  
taken with vs. In the meane season the night came on, & we as  
we were, lay bound, our keepers also were fast a sleepe. Then  
as

as much as it was lawfull for me to do, began to lament the hard misfortune of Leucippe : and meditating with my selfe, greued greatly in minde , because I was the sole cause shee happened into such calamities: neither durst I mourn or weepe openlye , but softly to my selfe : O gods or devils where so ever you be , and heare : haue we offended so much , that wee haue deserved to-bee oppressed with so many calamities, in so short time : You haue cast vs heare amongst the Egyptian theues, who are inextorable, and will be moued with no petitions. But the Grecian robbers haue bene moued by prayers , and haue taken pittie on their captiues . For fine speeche oftentimes doth moue men to pittie , and the tongue which is the intreater for the græse of the minde , doth often moue the angry mindes of the hearers : But how shall wee praye to them : what oath maye wee giue : howe can a man yeld a more pleasant speeche to perswade, then the songs of the maydayes : but that is not meant by murdering villaines : I may now praye by becknings and gesture of my hands, for they cannot vnderstand my speeche: O greuous calamities ! O hard misfortunes ! but yet although my mishaps are greater then all mens opinions , I will lesse lament them: But O Leucippe , with what mouth shall I complaine of thee : with what eyes shall I weepe : O most constant in keeping thy faith ! O most kinde towardes an unhappie louer! behold the magnificent preparations for your marriage: a prison for your chamber , the ground for your bedde , ropes and fetters for your bracelets and Jewels , and in steede of Himeneus merry hymnes , weeping waylings, and lamentations . . . O sea we haue thanked thee in vaine , and I cannot chuse nowe but reprehende thy benignitie : because thou hast dealt more gently with those whom thou didst cast away, the with vs: for whilst thou hast saued vs, thou hast tormentted vs more cruelly: enuying y we shuld dy any other kind of death: then perish by the hands of the theues: thus did I lament with my self, but that which is proper to greatest dangers I could not do : to shewde feares : for in the meanest mishaps feares do,

flowe



flow most abundantly : and with the authoꝝ of mishap, do execute the place of pꝛaier and petition : and they do lighten the greefe ; as the swelling of boyles when they are bzoken , foꝝ they do flye in abundance, leauing the eyes : foꝝ grieve meeting them ready to come foꝝth, sayeth their last, and take them with him to the lower part of the heart : Wherefoꝝ leauing theyꝝ course in the eyes , they do run doꝝne to the heart , and there do augment his greefe. When turning to Leucippe which sate altogether silent : wherefoꝝ, sayd I, my most swete Leucippe, art thou thus silent , and sayest nothing to me : Because, sayd shee : O Clitiphon, my voice first sayled me, then my bꝛeath ; whilst we sate thus talking, the day began to appeare: and there came into vs a strange fellow, I knowe not what hee was, hauiug long shaged haire , grim of visage , and sternely began to behold vs, being brought thither vpon a wild hoꝝe with a thicke mane , bare , hauing no couerings , neither trappings vppon him: ( foꝝ such were the theues hoꝝes ) this fellow was sent from the king , to see if there were any captiue maybe taken, whome he should carry back with him, foꝝ a sacrifice to be offered foꝝ the good successe of armie. When did the keeper cast his eyes vpon Leucippe : But she catching me in her armes , and cleauing tome, began to cry out and lament : but one of the theues carped her away by violence, another did beate me the while. When setting her vppon a hoꝝe, they caried her away, keeping vs vntill moꝝe fitter occasion did fall out to send vs: but after we had gone a furlong oꝝ two on of our iourney , there was heard a suddaine noise of trumpets, dꝛummes, and flutes, after we saue a great troupe of hoꝝemen , and another armie of footemen : But as soone as the theues saue them , they made themselves ready to fight ; and not long after, there were fiftie men ready in armes to resist them ; whereof some hadde long targets reaching doꝝne to their seete , others short bucklers, and euery one as hee could proceede vppon so short warning, came foꝝward to meeete them. The greater part of the theues, did begin to sling hard turfes at their enemies : foꝝ the Aegip-  
ian
turfes is swifter then any arrowe : and it doth excell them



in weight, swiftnesse, and hardnesse : for being cast, it both hurt  
two wayes : either it raiseth a swelling like the blowe with a  
stone, or woundeth like a dart : but the souldiers esteemed these  
thæues nothing at all, because with their bucklers they defended  
themselves against their forces : being now weary with ca-  
sting, they opened their army : but the light harnised men, wher-  
of euery one had a sword and a target, ranne first to loyrie bat-  
taile : they skirmished together hot on both sides, many wounds  
and blowes being giuen on either partie : But we which were  
captiues, seeing that the thæues had the worse side, their army  
being broken vp, we went to the enemy : who not knowing  
what we were, at first would haue slain vs : but when they saw  
vs naked and bound, they perceiued how the matter went with  
vs, and willingly receiued vs into their armie : appointing vs to  
come last, that we might rest our selues. In the meane season,  
there came a fresh supply of horsemen : the army being spied a-  
broad, they went to compasse in the thæues : and being brought  
into a narrow straight, they slew them : whereof some ströken,  
fell downe dead, some halfe dead, yet fought : other reuolting,  
submitted themselves into the souldiers powers. But the day  
being passed and night comming on, the chiefe Generall of the  
souldiers, whose name was Charmides, called euery one of vs  
captiues before him, and demaunded of vs what we were, and  
how we fell into these thæues hands : to whome euery one re-  
counted his mishaps, and I also declared at length, the whole  
hystorie of my traualles : he when he had vnderstood all things  
of vs, commaunded vs to follow him, promising that he would  
bestow armour vpon vs : for he had decreed, that as soon as his  
armies came which he looked for, to set vpon the strongest forces  
of the thæues, which was said to be ten thousand. But I called  
for a horse, for in that exercise I did greatly delight : which as  
soon as he was brought, courting him about, I shewed an ex-  
ample to all the company of horsemen, so that Charmides gaue  
me great commendations : wherefore that same day he invited  
me to be one of his guests : and at supper, he requested me to  
tell him all my misadventures : which when he had heard, he  
was

was moued with no small pittie: For oftentimes it so falleth out, that he which heareth another mans mishaps, doth after a manner together suffer with him, and pittie also most commonly doth get goodwill: for their mind which doth conceiue them, is mollified with griefe: and by the hearing of mishances, is drawn forth in the same sort, that he doth change sorrow into pittie, & pittie into friendship. But I had so moued Char- mide, with my tale, & he could not refraine fro weeping. Where- ouer, he appointed an Egyprian seruant to attend vpon mee: The next day he prouided furniture, carriage & weapons, for the field, endeavouring also to fill vp a trench, which was a hindrance for his carriage, beyond the which, we did perceiue a great number of theues in armes, who had raised vp an altar of clay: and not far off had placed a tombe, from the first Squadron, wee perceiued two men which leade a maide bound, who because they were in armour could not easily be knowne: but he mayde was my Leucippe whome they perforce had taken fro me before. Preparing her thus for sacrifice, they tyed fetters about her head, & leading her round about the altar, a certaine Egyp- tian priest (as it was most likely) did begin a hymne, for the shape of his mouth & the opening thereof did shew that he did sing: at length a signe being giuen, all departed from the altar. When one of the men which lead her, certaine bozdes being fastened into the ground, taking her in his armes, laid her vpon the top of them, and bound her fast to the table whereon she lay, after the same manner as Marcyas was bound to a tree, when Apol- lo did slea the skin from his body: and thrusting in his sword at the lower end of her belly, ript her vp to the heart, wherewith in- stantly her bowels fell forth of her belly: which they taking in their hands layd vpon the altar, & after boyled them, then cut- ting them asunder, deuoured them most sauadgely. The ge- nerall & the souldiers seeing this intollerable villanie, could not chuse but exclaime at this so cruel & inhumane a Tyranny: and many turned away their faces; but without any life, scale, sense, or vnderstanding, altogether assiened did behold this: for the greatnesse of the cruelty had almost drawn me out of my wits, and peraduenture those things which are fabulously reported of Niobe

Niobe, may be very well true; for she being thus esteemed for the death of her children, was the author of the fable: others thinking perhaps, because beholding so heavy a spectacle, they did not move, she was transformed into a stone. After that this sacrifice had an end as it seemed to me, the thieves took the dead body & laide it in the tombe: whence plucked downe the altar, and not looking back they departed, for so the priest had charged them. At night all the trench was full, and the souldiers went forth & pitched their Tents; then we went to supper. Charmides seeing me thus sad & pensive, used all persuasions, exhorting me to be of good courage. But I about one a clocke in the night, seeing all in a dead sleep, taking my sword in my hand, went to the tombe, that there I also might sacrifice my selfe; and drawing out my sword, I came neer vnto the tombe, saying, O wretched Leucippe: O most vnforsunate of all creatures aliue: I do not lament thy death, because that either farre from home, or thus violently thou didst die; but that which maketh me most wretched of all men, because thou wast a sacrifice for so uncleane thieves; whom being aliue, they did not only rent out thy verie bowels, but ripping thee vp most butcherly from the lower end of thy belly to thy very heart; but also diuided the secret parts of thy wombe, building vp a most execrable altar, and most hateful tombe for thy sweet bodie. Here do thy wretched corps lye, but where are thy entrailles? If they had bin burnt with fire, I should haue thought the misfortune a great deale the lesse; but since their sepulchre is the rauening guts of the thieves, what misfortune can be compared to this mishap (O cruell altar; O kind of meate neuer heard of before: could the goddess beholds such sacrifices from heauen, and not consume them with fire? But now O Leucippe, take these sacrifices with thy oath ghost: when I had said so, I took my sword, and being in despair, setting it to my throat, I was now about to giue me my deadly wound: but behold I saw two men running in hast towards me (for the Moone did shine bright) wherfore I staied my hand, thinking they had bene thieves, I wished rather to be slaine by them: but coming somewhat nearer vnto me, they shouted with a loud voice, for they were Satyrus and Menelaus.

Having noted them well, I gessed them to be my friends by their gesture in comming: but so farre was it from me to shew them any kinde of entertainment, that I wished rather to dye then beholde them, the crueltie of these mischances had so rent my heart. They took me by the right hand, and did strue to take away my sword from me: But I cried out, no by the immortall goddess, do not enuy this my happie death, or rather the remedie of my sorowle. For Leucippe being thus taken away from me, what Antidatory is now left to preserve my safetie? will you then go about to plucke my sword from my handes, knowing that the sting of griefe hath peared to the quicke, and grated me at the verie heart: what will not you haue me die an immortall death: Then answered Menelaus, if you would kill your selfe for no other cause then this, then by Hercules, you may very well cast away your sword, for Leucippe is alieue, and will be here to repone this your womanish condition. But I casting mine eyes sternely vpon him, saide; Can you see me tormented with so great mishaps, and laugh at me? Ah remember Iupiter Hospitalis: Then hee tumbling downe the graue with his soote, said; Go too Leucippe, witnesse your self whether you be alieue or no: since Clitiphon will not beleue me. Scant had he ended his words, when the Sepulchre began to moue three or foure times: and I heard a slender voyce comming from the bottome thereof, wherefore being assonied with feare, I looked gasly vpon Menelaus, thinking that he had bene skillfull in the Magicke art: he took away the graue stone, and presently Leucippe arose, looking with a dreadfull and fearefull countenance: her belly was cut vp from the bottome to the top, her bowels being all taken away: and looking vpon me, fell vpon my face and embraced me: I also took her in my armes, and saue downe vpon the ground. Being now thoroughly come to my selfe againe, I asked Menelaus, what the cause was why he would not tell me how this had happened: what is not this Leucippe which I see? which I hold? which I heare speake? it is she: what visions then were these which I did beholde yesternight? surely either that was a diuinish illusion, or this is a dreame.

dreams. Then said he, you shall see that in an instant she will recover her entrails againe: and the wounde of her brest will be whole againe, and no skarre will be seen: Cover you your face, and to this, O Proserpina I do call vpon thee: wherfoze beleauing him, I did see he began to speak, and to do strange things: and while he was speaking, hee tooke away from Leucippes belly, those things wherewith he deceiued the thœnes, restoring her into her former shape: hee commaunded me boldly to looke vpon her. But I being very fearefull, thinking Proserpina herselfe had bene there, I vncouered my face, where I did behold my Leucippe, free from any wound: then greatly wondring at this strange miracle, saide I: O deare Menelaus, if thou bee minnister to any god, I pray thee tel me where we are: for what do these mean which I do behold: Then said Leucippe. I pray thee Menelaus do not holde him in admiration any longer, but declare to him the meanes wherewith these traitorous Kourers were deceiued. Then said Menelaus, thou knowest Clitiphon that I am an Aegyptian, as I told you before when we were in the shippe: the most of my liuing lyeth here in this Towne, where with the Gouernours I am very well acquainted: for when we suffered shipwacke together, the water brought me to the shores of Aegypt: the thœnes which were gouernors of that Towne, tooke me together with Satyrus: wherfoze they brought vs to their Captaine, but because many of them knew me, they deliuered me from bondes, and bad me be of good courage: and promised also that they would helpe, in whatsoeuer was in their powers to do. Then I requested them also to let Satyrus to goe free, which they did willingly graunt. In the meane season, it was reuealed to them by an Oracle, that hee should sacrifice a virgine, and offer it vp as an oblation vpon their Altars: and take together of the liuer and betuels of her which was dedicated, but they should bury the bodie, and go backe againe: hoping that this sacrifice would hinder the coming of the enemies: what remaineth, I pray thee Satyrus declare.

Then saide Satyrus, when as I was brought a captiue to

the arme, and was certified of the misfortune of Leucippe, graving for her hard mischaunce, I wept, requesting Menelaus that he would preferue her safe, wherein I know not what God it was which was so fauourable to vs. The day before these sacrifice should be, we sat downe vpon the shoars, heauie and full of sorrow, thinking what we should best do in this matter: the theenes hauing espyed a ship wandring and floating about the coast, made violence vpon her, the mariners within knowing them to be theenes, strived to go back, yet al in vaine: for when they sawe that they could not retire, they beganne stoutly to resist. In that ship there were certaine stage-players, who accustomed to play Homers fables in theaters, who with the rest of his companions adorning themselves as they do when they play vpon a stage, beganne to offer force vpon the theenes, and for a short space they did well endure: but with a fresh supplie came in ayde many fishboates of theenes, who immediatly sunke the ship, al the men were put to the sword: there was a certaine chest amongst other fardels, which floated about, whereof they did not know, but onely Menelaus and I: wherefore we priuily conuered it away, hoping some treasure to be laide therein, we priuily opened it, wherein we found a cloake and a knife, whose handle was foure handfull broade, the blade was three fingers broad, when Menelaus had wrenched by chaunce vnatwares, the knife slipt forth as long as the handle was, which there lay couered like to a case, and turning it the other way, the blade againe ranne vp and was hidden in the handle, when wee thought that those players did vse to make fained wounds vpon the stage. Then said I to Menelaus, if now you will do your good will to saue her, you shall see the Gods wil lend vs their ayde, and we may preferue the maide aline, and satiffie the theenes expectations: the manner, I wil declare how it shall be done, we will prouide a yong sheeps skine, and fashion it like a mans belly, which we will fill with the entrailes and bloud of some beaust, and make it fast to her body.

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The Mayde adorne after this manner; having a garment put over it, shall be all boinde with fillets: and you see it falleth out verie fitly, agreeing with the Oracle: which gave this answer, that a woman adorne with such a garment, should be cut through the middle. Now you do perceine that the knife is made with such art, that if you would thrust it into my bodie, it runneth up into the hest as it wens into a sheathe; and those which behold it, would thinke it went into her bodie, when all the blade is hidden in the hest; the sharpe end of the knife onely coming forth, which doth cut the fayered skinn; and if you pull the knife againe out of the wound, it runneth forth againe as much as is hidden before in the hest: and so by this device we may deceiue the beholders, which thinke that all that which came forth of the hest was thrust into her bodie.

This may we do; and they neuer espie our craft. Moreover, we will cover the outwards partes with a thinn cloth, as it were for modesties sake: and the skinn being cut, the entrailes shall leape out; which wee taking forth, will laye vpon the altar: neyther at that time shall the theues come to the dead bodie, which being thus contented, we will laye in a Tombe.

You heard a little before the king of the theues say, that we should shewe him something done courageously by vs, wherefore you may make it knowne and satisfie him, that you are readie to do this dede: which when I had sayde, I made my prayers to Iupiter Hospitalis; making mention both of our liuing and shipwracke together: then thought I with my selfe, Clitiphon is yet aliue: for when I demanded of Leucippe where hee was, shee answered, hee was carried amongst the prisoners; and that whilst the theues fought the last battle, he with other captiues fledde to the enemye: Wherefore the goddess sent downe their helpe, to deliuer this poore soule from this present death; and fortune favoured our attempts, wherefore I provided all things which were necessary for this action. But Menelaus wente vnto the Theues to consulte with



with them, what should be otherwise ordeined in the sacrifice, but the king committed the whole charge into their hands: When said Menelaus, we already haue prouided all things belonging to this sacrifice: and as it is declared by the Oracle, we haue already prepared the mayd, which at the time and houre appointed, shall not bee wanting to satisfie your expectations. Therefore we appatelled Leucippe after that order as we had appointed before: and bidding her to be of good comfort, she went that she should go into the tombe: and remaine all the day long until night, and from whence we would sie vnto the enemy: and come againe and deliuer her from this feare: which when I had said, we brought her to the altar: what was done afterwarde, poti your selfe bid beholde: with this speech of his, my minde was wonderfully distracted: neither did I knowe what to do, wherewith I might sufficiently requite Menelaus for all his courtesies: wherfore falling dolour at his feete, I embraced him, and worshipped him, as if he had bene some god: wherupon a pleasure began to reuiue my languishing spirites. After I perceiued that Leucippe was safely escaped out of these dangers, I demanded what was become of Clinias: Menelaus answered, that when the ship was broken, he saue him riding the crosse peece: but what fortune afterwarde to him, was unknowne: wherfore I could not chuse but be sorrie in the middle of my ioy. But not long after, we departed thence, and went vnto the army: and in my Tent, we spent the rest of the night: but straunge report of this night, was bruted round about: when it was day, I brought Menelaus to Charmides, and declared to him all the whole matter: who being delighted with the newes, receiued him into friendship, and demanded of him, what number and force the aduersary had. Menelaus answered, that the next village was full of the wicked robbers, who lately had sent for ayde, being now about tenne thousand strong. The said Charmides, but foure thousand of our men, are able to resist the force of ten thousand of theues: although we also shall haue moze aide from them which doe defende Delta and Heliopolis against the inuasion of the barbarous and wild  
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In the meane season there came in a messenger running in hast from Delta, which brought word that an armie was coming from thence, which contained two thousand men: saying that they had set forward five dayes before, had not a sudden tumult of the thames called them backe: and as they were coming now, the holy bird which carrieth his fathers sepulchre, did astonish them with his sight: Wherefore they were also constrained to stay again. Then saide I: I pray you what bird is that, which they doe so much honour? What sepulchre is that which he doth carrie about with him? The bird is called Phoenix, and hath her originall amongst the Aethiopians: Shee is of the colour and bignesse of a peacocke, her feathers are painted with purple, and gold, shee is called the bird of the sunne: for her head doth signifie as much, whereon she hath a crowne, which sheweth the whole course of the sun, it is of an azure colour, partly shining like a flame, casting forth pleasant rayes like to the beames of bright Phoebus, being in the meridian: she is of this qualitie; that the Aethiopians enioy her aliuie, but the Egyptians haue her dead: for when she dieth (which cometh not to passe of a long time, for shee liueth sixe hundred yeeres) her sonne bringeth her to the riuer Nilus, and maketh a tombe after this maner: he taketh as much myrre, as will suffice to lay the carcase in, and making it hollow with his beak layeth it in the middle, as it were in a tombe. The body being thus layd in the ground and covered with earth, flyeth towards Nilus: a troupe of birds following as it were companions at the funerall, and coming to the Chace of the sunne, which is the place, where the dead body doth lye, flieth vp to the sunne: So it cometh to passe that liuing she abideth in Aethiopia, but being dead, she resteth in Egypt.

## The fourth Booke.

*The Contents.*

*Charmides* Generall of the army, falleth in loue with *Leucippe*: he declareth it to *Menelaus*, crauing his helpe therein: *Leucippe* falleth madde: *Charmides* by a notable stratagemme of the theues, with all his army was slaine: *Leucippe* is cured againe by *Cherea*.



After that *Charmides* had vnderstood the cause of the staying of his army, and knowing the forces of the theues to war stronger, he determined to returne back, and to stay so long, vntill his aide were come: but when we came vnto the village, we had a lodging appointed for *Leucippe* and me, neare vnto *Charmides* house; wherein as I came, I tooke her in my armes: kissed her, determining to abstaine no longer from my desire. But when I sawe my enterprise went not forward, how long saide I, shall we want the frutes of *Venus*? Do not you see how many daungers in so short space haue fallen out vnloked for: for we haue suffered shipwracke, fell into the theues hands, and lastly, you were offered in stead of a sacrifice: wherefore while we are in safetie, let vs not refuse a fit occasion offered, befoze some greater mishap do fall out. When said *Leucippe*, but yet it may not be lawfull; for when I was offered vpon the aultar as a sacrifice, I greatly lamented my misfortune; and in my dreame *Diana* seemed to appeare vnto me, saying; do not weepe, for thou shalt not die, I my selfe will helpe thee, keepe thou as yet thy virginittie, vntil I shall otherwise appoint thee, for thou shalt marry none but *Clitophon*. I although I did greuously take this delay, yet I reioyced with the hope of the thing to come: and when she had made mention of her vision, I did remem-  
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ber also that I had dreamed to the like effect : for the night before, me thought I was in Venus temple, and there standing alone, I did beholde an image erected before mee, and when I had approached neare to say my prayers, I shut the doore; and being troubled in minde, there appeared a thing to me in shape of a woman: which saide, that as yet it was not lawfull for me to enter into the temple; but if that I would stay a little space, it should come to passe, that the doores would open of theyr owne accord, and also that I should be created a Priestess unto the goddess: this therefore I tolde Leucippe, neither did I strive to offer her violence any more; but thinking vpon her dreame, I was somewhat heauie in minde. In the meane season, Charmides who was euer desirous to see Leucippe, hauing a fit occasion seruing him for the purpose, sent for vs both; bechance certaine fishermen of the Towne had taken a beast in the Riuer, a spectacle not vntworthie to bee seene: the Aegyptians did call it the Horse of Nilus: and truly his back, head, belly, and sexe, are like to another Horse, sauing that his hoofs is clouen; in bignesse of bodie he is like to an Oxe, hee hath a short tayle and full of haire: all the other partes of his bodie being without, his head is rounde and great, his talues almost like to a Horse, his nostrils somewhat broad, and breasting forth a fiery kind of smoke, as it were the breath of a furnace: the widenesse of his mouth reached to both his temples, his teeth were crooked, made altogether both in forme and standing like to a horse. Charmides invited vs to see this beast, Leucippe was there also together with vs: earnestly we did behold the beast, but he whose mind was occupied about an other matter, neuer cast his eyes from Leucippe. Wherefore we iudged him to be in loue with her: and because he would haue vs stay the longer there, that hee might the more satisfie himselfe with the sight of her, he began to finde some discourses: and first hee did declare vnto vs the nature of the beast, and the manner of taking him, saying, that it was a most rauenous creature, how that he wold deuour a whole field of cozne: neither is he caught without a prettie wile, for the hunters marking in what place he

accustometh to lye, to dig a pit and couer it with turfes and reeds, laying vnder it a little coale made of bozds, whose dozes are open to the height of the pitte, then hiding the mselues vntill he fell in, they rush vpon a sodaine and shut the dozes of the little house, and so is taken, which else by no meanes could be caught, because he is of so great a strength: hee is most strong in euery part of his body, but his skin is so hard that it cannot be pearced with Iron, and worthily may he be called the Egyptian Elephant: wherupon Menelaus demanded of Charmides to expresse the nature of them: who answered: I haue heard report of them which are the curious searchers of theyr nature, to affirme their qualities aboue all creatures to be most admired. And that I will not suffer you to be ignozant heerein any longer, know that she is of a long life, and doth keepe the seede of her belly ten yeeres before shee bee deliuered of it, and when this time is past, she bringeth forth her yong of large proportion, and for this cause I thinke that he is of so huge mighty body and inuincible strength, and a most long life, for it is reported that he liueth longer then the crowes which Hesiod writeth of. The iaw of an Elephant is like the head of a Bull, and if you saw his mouth you would thinke he had two hornes growing therein, which are his fore teeth, from betwene which commeth downe a long snout, which is in forme and fashion like vnto a shaulme: by this he taketh his meat and sustenance, and whatsoeuer is throwne to him he will eate it, with conneighing it into his snout, if it be good hee bringeth it downe into his mouth, but if it be bad hee giueth it to his master: there sitteth vpon his backe a Moore, which is his horseman, he doth salve and seare, and doth vnderstand any which speake vnto him, and doth suffer himselfe to be beaten with an Iron rodde, which is in steede of a whip: and I doe remember that once I did beholde a strange sight, a Gracian once lying down, layned his head to the Elephants, who without any resistance stryked his head with his snout, wherein I meruailed at the boldnesse of the man, and the gentlenesse of the beast, but the Gracian answered, that he first did giue him sodde to eate, before he would

would open his mouth and breath forth the pleasant breath of the Indian spices, which he did vse to do, to take away the head-ach. But the Elephant which knoweth the cure which he doth effect, doth first denie his aide, vntill he haue receiued his sustenance: like vnto a proude Philition, which first will haue his fee befoze he minister any thing to his patient: but taking first his rewarde, he will thanke you, holding open his mouth vntill you be cured, knowing wel that he had sold this swete odour. Then said I, how cometh it to passe that so defamed a creature hath so swete a saour? Of his meate (said Charmides) wherof hee feedeth: the countrey of the Indians is very neere the sunne, and they be the first people which inhabite the East, and do feele the force of his beames moze hot. In Greece there groweth a flower, which in India is not a flower but a blossom, such as those which grow vpon trees: as it groweth it hath no saour, neither is in any estimation, whether because it will giue no pleasure where it is knowen, or whether it do enuie his countrey men: but if it be carried a little out of his countrey, it yeldeth a swete and odoriferous saour, this is the Indian flower which is commonly called the blacke rose: vpon this Elephants do feede in those countries, as Oren do of grasse amongst vs, wherfoze being fed with so swete meat, they cannot chuse but send forth a swete breath. After Charmides had ended his discourse, not suffering vs to go farre (for hee which is wounded with loue, is burned with his heate, and cannot find a remedie for his grieue) tooke Menelaus by the hand, and said: I do verily perceiue that thou art Clitophon his good friend, by those things which thou hast done for him, wherfoze thou shalt not find me worse: I would therfoze haue you giue him thanks as from me, which you may easily do, for in so doing you shall restore health againe to my soule: for Leucippe hath wounded me, preserve thou my life, and for these thy good turnes, here I giue thee these fiftie peces of gold: Leucippe shall haue as much as she will demaund. Then said Menelaus, I pray you take your money againe, and giue it to them who sell their good turnes, and will do nothing except they be hired. I since that



you haue accounted of me as your friend, I will do my ende, nor that you shall know, you did not amisse when you receiued me into your friendship, which when he had said, he came to me, and told me all that Charmides had saide: wherefore we began now to thinke with our selues what were best to be done herein: in the end we concluded to deceiue him, for wee could not denie him, for feare least hee should haue vsed violence vppon vs, neyther could wee escape away, because all places thereabouts were beset rounde with theues, and hee also had so many Souldiours about him. Therefore a little while after, Menelaus went vnto Charmides, saying that hee had concluded the matter, shewing how that at the first she was very obstinate, but when I had moued her with petitions, telling her of your kindnesse shewed vnto her, shee granted me my requestes: but yet shee intreated this one thing which you must needes graunt, that shee may haue leaue to go to Alexandria, for that is the place where shee was borne, and her friendes do dwell there. Then said Charmides, thou dost demand of me this which can hardly be graunted, for in war who would deferre to fulfill his desire: is there any man which now is about to ioyne battell, which is sure of the victorie when there are so many passages ready which leade to death: request you this of fortune that I may returne safe from the warre: and now at this time am I about to fight with these theues, but there is another battell sought in my heart: the armed Souldiour doth assaile me with his Bowe and arrowes, I am ouercome, and heereby wounded with his darts: wherefore send for a Phisition for me speedily, for the wound doth waie greene, and when I am readye to sende fire amongst mine enemies, loue hath sette my heart on fire with his torches. First therefore Menelaus quenched this fire, and it is the signe of best lucke, first to encounter angrily with his loue, then to ioyne battell with the enemies: let Venus sende mee vnto Mars. Then sayde Menelaus, you your selfe may see what a hard matter it is to do it, that her louer which is nowe present should not know. Then said



said Charmides, this may quickly be done, for we may sende Clitiphon some other way. But Menelaus seeing Charmides wonderful earnest of his loue, fearing least hee would doe mee some iniurie, deuised a very good counse, saying: will you knowe the cause indeede why you shoulde stay? the Mayde beganne yesternight to bee in her flowers, wherefore then shee must abstaine from a man: wherefore sayde Charmides? I will stay three or foure dayes untill shee bee well againe, I hope by that time her monethes will cease, in the meane time shee shall doe that which she may: shee shall sitte in my sight, and kisse me, and talke with mee, for I do delight to heare her speake, to take her by the hande, and to touch her soft bodie, for these are some easements to a wounded minde. What may not a man kisse her nowe? I know that cannot hurte her flowers: which when Menelaus returning from him had tolde mee, at his last wordes I could not choose but exclaime, wishing rather to die then as my one should enioy her kisses, then which nothing is more sweete, pleasant, and delightfull. For with venerean sports a man may be satisfied: neither is it any thing worth if you take away kissing: kisses haue no ende, neither do bring satietie, or make a man loath them; but are alwaies fresh. And there are mozeouer three most excellent things which come from the mouth, her breath, voyce, and kisses, and the lippes which in kissing do touch one another, do yeld that pleasure which riseth from the fountaine of the mind.

Believe mee Menelaus (for in necessitie I am not ashamed to reueale any secrets) I my selfe haue neuer hadde any thing of Leucippe but kisses, shee as yet is a Virgin, neither can bee made a Wife, but by kissing: which if any man strue to take away from mee, hee first shall take away my Soule. While I am aliuie none shall robbe me of this felicitie: wherefore sayd Menelaus, wee haue needs of good and speedie counsell: for a louer so long as hee is in hope to obtaine, he beareth all things patiently, for hee doth conceiue in his mind the very possession of that which he would.

But

But if all his hope be taken away, then his desire changed, he strived to take away the hinderance : in the meane season, while we were thus consulting together, there came one running in to vs hastily, who seemed by his countenance to be somewhat frighted, & told vs y<sup>e</sup> Leucippe kill doone in a swoond turning vp her eies as if she were dead: but when we came to her and demanded of her what had hapned to her, she rising vp came towards me, & looking vpon me with a sower countenance, stroke me vpon the cheek with her fist, & spurned Menelaus with her fete, who went about to hold her, wherefore we perceiuing she had fallen sick, & the impatience of the grieſe forced her to a fit of madnesse : we went about to hold her, but she withstood vs, and wastled with vs a great while, hauing no regard to couer her hidde parts: wherefore a great tumult arose in our lodging, so that Charmides hearing of it, came running to vs to know what the matter was: at first he looked vpon Menelaus very sternely, thinking that wee had gone about some knauerie to beguile him, but afterwarde when hee saue the truth, his minde was changed, greatly lamenting this mishap. But Leucippe, the cords being brought, was bound vpon her bed: which when I saue her tender handes were tyed with such hard ropes, most of them being gone forth, I turned me to Menelaus, saying: Lose, I pray thee lose, for her tender hands cannot abide to be tyed thus roughly: let me alone with her, I will hold her doone in steede of a cord, lette her rage vpon me if she will: What should I line now any longer? Leucippe knoweth me not, and here lieth bound, and I behold her in this case, yet moued with pittie, I do not vnbind her: did fortune therefore deliuer vs out of the hands of theeues, that thou by madnesse shouldst be made a laughingstocke for vs? Wretched & vnfortunate that we are! that we neuer haue better hap: that which we feared at home, we haue auoyded, that we might trie the force of the raging Sea: we escaped shipwreck, fled out of the hands of the theeues, because the Destinies had appointed our end to be madnesse, which if thou escape, I feare lest fortune haue some greater affliction to present vs withall: who

who is more wretched then we: to whom is prosperitie to bee granted: But fortune mocketh vs, and saemes to laugh at vs when we repent: but Menelaus comforted me being thus sad and pensiue, saying, that these troubles were too violent to last long, and that this frensie of hers was ingendred by a hotte bloud, and disperfed abroade through the veynes, striking by into the head, sought to distract the minde by confounding all the senses: wherfore the Phisitions were sent for, to trie if they by their art could help her. Menelaus went for his Phisition, which was in the armie, which he commanded instantly to be done. For louers doo reioyce to apply themselues in any thing which may tend to their good. The Phisition being come, deuised with himselfe what this sodaine sicknesse might be: wherfore first hee gaue her a potion to sleepe, that the sicknesse might leaue some of his force: for sleepe is the remedie for all sicknesse. But to procede, he gaue her as much as a graine of Pomegranade, which being beaten together with oyle, he bound it to the temples of her head, saying, that after ward he would giue her a purgation for the ease of her belly. Leucippe being thus annointed, fell presently into a sound sleepe, and so continued vntill the morning, but I late by her watching all the night, and looking vpon her bonds, I said: alas poore Leucippe canst thou sleepe so soundly being bound? what dreames do now trouble thy head: hath this sleepe yet recovered thy wits againe, or whether dost thou dreame of idle fantasies? Being now awaked, she beganne to talke somewhat idlie, and immediately the Phisition came to her againe, and gaue her another medicine. In the meane season letters were brought from the Deputie of Egypt vnto Charmides, wherein he was commanded to bring forth the armies, & presently ioyne battell with the theues: wherfore all were ready in armes, about to march forward to meete theyr enemies, euery captaine with as much speed as could bee brought al their companies together vnder their colours, and alarum being giuen they went euerie one to his seuerall tents. In the next morrow, betime in the morning

he brought forth all his armies, the situation of the village was in this forme. From the places which are about the Egyptian Thæbæ the Riuer Nilus runneth downe, and commeth along by the Citie Memphis, where it sendeth forth a little streame, which comming from the mayne channell, compasseth a little peece of ground. There is a little village called Syrus, which also is diuided from the lande by another little flæte, so that of one streame there seemed to come thæ riuer, whercof two do disperse themselves abroad into the countrey the third directing his course straight toward the sea, and compasseth that lande which is called Belra. But none of these Riuers do carrie their whole streame into the Sea, but being diuided do run through many Cities bordering nere about: and euery part of these do excell the greatest riuer in Greece in bignesse: neither yet, although the streame be thus diuided, is the force of the water weaker, but is navigable both with greater & smaller vessels, to them which inhabit thereabouts: for the riuer Nilus serueth for all uses of the countrey: and it is a most admirable thing, how that in the selfe same place you may beholde a ship, and a plough, an oare, and a mattocke, a mase, and a spade, the houses of mariners & husbandmen, the lodgings of fishes and oren, and where as you did steare your ship, there also may you guide your plough: the greatnesse of the riuer doth continue in longitude, rising at a certaine time with a higher streame: and the Egyptians do daily expect his comming, and count how many daies hee accustomed to stay: but he rising at his accustomed time, ouerfloweth his banks, and watereth all the countrey round about him. There may one see as it were a contention betwene the Water and the earth: for while that he doth strue to ouerflow, the earth doth suppe it vp, so that the Water doth containe equall compasse with the earth. In this countrey do the thæues inhabite, for the water falling againe doth make marriish grounds, which do not stand with Water, but are full of lime, wherein they do row the little boates which will containe but one person: for being but little, a little water will suffice to carrie them, and if in some place the riuer be shallow,

loſt, they take by their boates and carrie them vpon their ſhoulders, vntill they come to the water againe: in theſe mariſhes there are certaine Ilands, whereof the moſt are not inhabited: they are full of paper ruſhes, which grow ſo thicke, that betwene their ſtalkes it is impoſſible to paſſe, but one by one: their tops grow all thicke together. Vther do theſe theeuers hide them, heere they doe lay theiꝝ plots of their villanie, heere doe they throub their wickedneſſe, the ruſhes ſeruing them in ſtead of a wall. In many of theſe Ilands which are compaſſed with the mariſhes, there are built cottages, ſo thicke as they ſeeme to be a ſcattered towne, whereof the greateſt, which contained the moſt number of houſes, was called Nichocis: thither did they get themſelues as it were into a ſtrong holde, where in the ſituation and ſtrength of the place they did truſt much: the paſſage to it was very narrow, of length it contained an hundred twentie three paces, in breadth but ſixelue. After they perceiued that Charmides approached neere vnto them, they deuifed this ſtratageme among themſelues: they appointed all the olde men to go formoſt in the band, carrying in theiꝝ hands Oliue bꝛanches, attired after the manner of petitioners in ſigne of peace: they commanded the ſtrongest of their youth to follow next after, being wonderfully well armed, and placed in battell array. So determining that the olde men ſhoulde carrie theiꝝ bꝛanches in ſigne of peace, and that they ſhoulde ſhaddow the Armie of men comming behinde, with theiꝝ boughs, the young men bzagged theiꝝ weapons after them that they might not be ſene. Being placed in this order, they went forward to meete Charmides, deſiring him that he would take pittie on theiꝝ olde age, and ſpare theiꝝ whole Cittie, pꝛomiſing that they would giue him a hundredth talents of gold pꝛiuatly, and as many men, if he would ceaſe to beſiege their citie, which hee might ſend vnto the gouernour of Aegypt as ſpoiles taken in war. All which they would haue done if hee would haue accepted of the condition: but Charmides hauing heard what they could ſay, would not graunt them their requeſts, wherefore (ſaid the olde men) if you will not haue pittie

vpon vs, we must indure this miserie patiently, and if that wee  
 shall die, slay vs heere befoze our Cittie wallcs, that in our fa-  
 thers habitations where we had our beginning, there also we  
 may make our end, hauing this citie to be our tombes, and we  
 our selues wil be the authcurs of our owne death. When Char-  
 mides heard this, he dismissed his army, sending them backe  
 againe to their tents. Now the theues had layd certaine spies  
 which did see all that was doone, to whome it was giuen in  
 charge, that as soone as they saw the enemies comming, brea-  
 king downe the banke of the riuer, they should let the water  
 in vpon them, for there are diuers ditches made, with high  
 bankes, which do keepe in the Water of Nilus yf it shall not o-  
 uerflow untill time require, which when they will let the Wa-  
 ter round about, they plucke downe the bankes: wherefoze the  
 spies seeing them come neere, plucked downe the bankes, so  
 that the Water began to ouerflow awaine, and in an instant  
 the old men got themselues away, the yong men which dragd  
 their weapons behind them, beganne to rush vpon them: the  
 Waters increased and wared so high, that all the marishes  
 were ouerflowen, so that it seemed a little Sea. This assault  
 beeing giuen thus on the sodaine, they slewe all which they  
 mette, but first they dispatched Charmides: the other souldi-  
 ours were in such an amaze, they knewe not what to do: the  
 darts came so thicke vpon them, that they were nowle in de-  
 spaire of succour, sie they couldenot, the straights were so  
 narrow, and offer violence to them they were not able: the  
 Water now came vppe to their middle, wherefoze many affo-  
 nished with feare, stood still expecting their death, others str-  
 uing to go forward, were bozne downe with the force of the  
 Water, some endeavouring to sie away, stucke fast in the mud:  
 the waters beeing ouerflowen, tooke away the vse of their  
 bucklers, neither could one tel which was the field, or which  
 the marish, for he which thought he was vppon the field run-  
 ning apace, stucke fast in the slime, and pursued was taken of  
 his enemies, and he which was in the marish supposing he had  
 beene vpon the firme land, and making quicke spæde, was  
 drowned



downed in some hole: without doubt this was a new kinde of misfortune and shipwacke by sea, when as round about there was not a ship to be seene; neither was it so straunge, but euen ouercomming humane cogitation, in the water was fought a battaile by land, and on the land was suffered shipwacke. The thæues being now aloft with this successe, began to vaunt and brag, thinking how that they had gotten the victorie by valcur, not by deceit, or ambushes; for the nature of the Aegyptian is, that in aduersitie hee is of no courage, but in prosperitie hee plucketh vp his heart again: so that he is euer in the extremes; for either he cowardly yeeldeth, or else doth proudly domineere. Ten daies were now expired, since Leucippe fel into her madnesse, which did not seeme to cease any thing at all; wherefore one day as she was in a sleepe, she spake verie earnestly these words; For thy cause, Gorgias did I fall madde: which I hearing, as soone as it was day, I told to Menelaus; thinking with my selfe whether there were any in the Towne which was called Gorgias. Whilist I went downe out of my lodging, there met me a certaine young man, which after he had saluted me, spake to me in this maner; I am the preferuer of thee and thy wife: wherefore being amazed: what said I, art thou Gorgias? He answered no: but I am Chærea. Gorgias was he which was the cause of her mishap: then I being more astonished then before, what mishap said I? or what is this Gorgias? Tell me I pray you, what these sayings do meane: Then said he, this Gorgias was an Aegyptian souldier, which now is dead, for he was one of the first which was slain of the thæues: he was in loue with your wife; and when by nature he was giuen to sorceries, hee made an amorous Potion, and perswaded your Aegyptian seruauant, that hee should mingle it with Leucippes drinke: but so it came to passe, that he made the Potion stronger then he should; and in stead to make her loue, he made her madde: all this Gorgias seruauent tolde mee yesternight, which escaped out of the same warre, where his maister was slaine: and it seemeth to be most likely, that by the sacred Destinies decreë, hee was saued alive for your sakes.



Thus having ended, he demaunded of me foure peeces of gold: promising if I would giue him so much; he would presently restore her to her health, saying, that he had a medicine now ready mingled, which would cure the former disease. But beside this rewarde sayde I, I will giue thee innoxtall thankses for this thy god turne: but first send for this man which you talked off. So he departed from me: but I comming home, did giue my Aegyptian seruant his desert, striking him thre or foure times vpon the face, & with threating words, I asked of him, what that was, which he mingled and gaue to Leucippe, and for what cause he fell mad: wherewithall he being affraid, declared all to me as Charea hadde spoken before. We procured him therefore to be shut vp in prison: In the meane time Charea returned with Gorgias mā, to whom I presently payed the money, saying. I pray you marke this of me, and heare my opinion herein: you knowe that the potion was the cause of all this mishappe, wherefore I doe not thinke it good, that her belly being once infected with drugges, you go about to distemper it with the like: But proceede on forwarde, and shewe me what is in your medicine, and make it ready while I doe stand by: which if you shall bring to passe, I wil giue you both, well double my rewarde.

Then sayde the seruant. you doe seeme to feare, not without a cause: But those things which are to be provided are edible and common, and I my selfe will eate as much of them before, as I will giue vnto her. And immediately they went and bought euerie thing, and before mee they pund them, and being diuided into two parts, this first said he, will I drinke: this other part, I will giue to the maide, which after she hath dronke, she will sleepe all the night: when morning cometh she will both be freed of her sleep, & disease. So he did drinke by one part, the other he commanded to be kept untill night, and then to be ministered vnto her: and he promising that the medicine would worke after this order: hauing taken the money departed away; the rest I promises I would giue him when Leucippe was recovered againe. When the time came that I should giue

giue her the medicine, mingling it together in my hand, I spake after this manner: *O* Whisicke begotten of the earth and *Aesculapius*, and by him first giuen to mankind, I pray *God* that his promises of thee doe proue true: *W*hether thou favourable vnto mee, and diuining away this sauage and corrupt poyson, restore this most beautifull virgin to her health againe: hauing kissed the pot, I gaue it to *Leucippe*, who hauing receiued it not long after, as he had declared, fell into a great sleepe: but I sitting by her as shee was asleepe, said vnto her as though shee heard me, what dost thou now repent thy selfe: dost thou know me: let me heare thee speake to me: go too tell me something, on thy dreame; for yesternight thou didst talke of *Gorgias*: *W*here thely is thy felicity, being awake, great, but greater when thou art asleepe, for being awake thou didst fall into madnesse, but the dreames of sleepers doe pretend things to come. As I was thus talking with her as though shee heard me, the morning began to appeare: *Leucippe* awaking called me by my name, but I comming nearer vnto her, enquired of her health: but shee seemed to me not to know any thing that shee did: but seeing her selfe bounde shee fell into a great admiration, and demaunded of mee of whome shee was bound: then seeing her restored to her wittes againe, leaping for very toy, I vnlashed her, and I declared all things which were done: which when she heard, shee blushed, and vnderstood how that she had bene mad. Wherefore I comforting her, badde her be of a good courage: which I declared to *Satyrus*, demaunding of him the rewards to giue to *Chazrea*, for hee kept all our prouision safe since the shipwracke, neither afterwarde did either *Menelaus* or hee or any of vs remaine in the daunger of the theues.

In the meane season a newe armye was sent from the chiefe Cittie against the theues, which did determine to ouerthrowe the Cittie also, wee being nowe freed from the iniurie of the robbers which inhabited the riuer, determined to goe to *Alexandria*, taking *Chazrea* with vs, whom

whom, because he made the potion, we receiued into our companie. He was a fisherman of the Iland Pharos: but at that time he did serue in pay vnder the pyzates, and the war being ended, he was dismissed: Wherefore when sayling had bene long intermitted because of the pyzates, their forces being now vanquished, al the riuier was full fraught againe with vessels: and the reioycing of the marriners, the applause of the passengers, the number of ships and boates, the sayzenesse of the riuier, did bzeede a great delight to the beholders: for the passage vpon the riuier, did seme as though the riuier did celebrate a festiuall. But I being delighted with the riuier, desired also to taste the sweetenesse thereof: the very first day I did drinke it without any wine, because being mingeled with a liquoz of greater force, the vertue of it is extinct by a moze forcible:

Wherefore I toke vppe the water in a glasse, which did seme to striue with þ Christall in whitenesse: the taste in drinking, was swete & cole. I doe know certaine riuers in Greece so cold, that one is not able to drinke thereof: Wherefore it commeth to passe that the Ægyptiaus, when Nilus ouerfloweth, doe neuer feare the scarcitie of wine. I did meruaile at their manner of drinking thereof, for they neither vse cuppes, glasses, pots, or any other such vessell, but doe drinke from their hands: if any of the saylers be thirsty, he boweth downe out of the ship, and in the hollowesse of his hād taketh vp the water, but I did there behold another beast, which in force did far surpass the Horse of Nilus, the name whercof was a Crocodile, he is in forme both of a fish, and also a beast, which liueth vpon the land: there is a great space betwæne his head and his tale, but the breadth in proportion doth not answere to his length, his skinne is roughe with scales, his backe is blacke and like to a stone, his bellie is white, he hath foure sixte bowing somewhat inward, like vnto a land tortesse, his tayle long, thicke, and solide like vnto his body, his teeth stand like to the manner of a sawe, wherewith if he fight with any beast he teareth them, his head groweth to his body no separatiō scene, for nature hath hidden his necke: the other part of his body is  
very

very horrible to behold, especially when his iawes hang down, and his mouth is open : so long as he doth not gape, his head seemeth to be solide, but when he openeth his choppes it is otherwise : in eating hee moneth his upper iawe, but neuer his nether : moreover his gaping is so wide, that it reacheth to his shoulders, and neare by adioyning to his belly : His teeth are many, set in three ranckes, whose number is (as they say) so many as there be dayes in the yeare : you would wonder to see the hugeness of his bodie, when he goeth vpon the earth, to thinke what incredible strength he hath.

# M The



## The fift Booke.

*The Contents.*

In this fift Booke is set forth the rape of Leucippe by Cherea: the loue of Melite towards Clitiphon: their sayling to Ephesus: After it sheweth how Sosthenes the steward of Melite, bought Leucippe of a Merchant which had redeemed her from Pyrates: how shee vnder the name of Lacena, vnknowne of Clitiphon, perceiueth his loue to Melite: The returning home of Therfander Melites husband, whom she long since had thought to haue perished in shipwracke.



When thre dayes were past, we came to Alexandria, and entering into the gates of the Sunne (soz so they are called) my eyes were filled with the beuotie of the citie, soz from the gates of the Sunne, to the Mone, (soz they are vnder the safeguard of those goddess) a long rowe of pillars supporteth & building on both sides: in whose middle is a strate, from whence many wayes do come, so that the people walking in the citie, do same as it were to haue undertaken a voyage. Having walked two or thre furlongs into the citie, I came to that place, which hath his name of Alexander: and I did behold another cittie, which was distinguished after this order: There was a long row of pillars equall in height, which seemed to be vaulted euer, making a faire passage throughe, so that it doth serue to walke safe from a tempest or foule weather. But this citie seemed to me populous, and there were so many, that except the building were verie large, they could not be contained. By chance, at the same time the fiftiual day of the great God, which the Grecians call Δία, the Egyptians Serapis, the Latins Iupiter, was celebrated: wherein the lights did shine throughe the citie, a sight worthy the beholding:

ding: for when euening came, and now the Sun was set, ney-  
ther was it night altogether, but about twilight, me thought the  
citie did then contend with heauen in betwixt; I saw Melichi-  
us Iupiter, and his temple, whose godhead when we had wo-  
shipped, we made our prayers, that here might be an end of all  
our calamities: and then we departed thence & came to Mene-  
laus, who had hired a house in the citie; but the god would not  
grant vs our praers, for there was another danger behinde,  
which fortune seemed to threaten vpon vs: for Chærea had le-  
ued Leucippe priuily long befoze: who gaue her the medicine  
hoping to haue occasion therby to come into acquaintance with  
her, and that he might preserue her for himself: whom, when he  
saw how hard a matter it was to get, he wēt about to lay wiles  
and ambushes to take her away: wherfoze hauing gotten cer-  
tain theues like himselfe together, he told them all what he pur-  
posed to do, therfoze counterfeiting to celebrate his birth day,  
he invited vs to see the Island Pharus: And as we went out of  
the house, there appeared to vs a sign of ill luck, for a halwee fol-  
lowing a swallow, stroke with his wing Leucippe vpo her head:  
wherfoze being troubled in mind, and looking vp into the aire,  
what strãge signe (said I) is this O Iupiter, which thou shewest  
vnto vs: But rather if this bird be truly thine, why doest not  
thou shew vs a more manifest signe: wherfoze turning me a-  
bout, (for we stood neare vnto a Painters shop) I did beholde a  
table, wherin was drawen the mishap of Progne, the violence  
of Tereus, the cutting out of the tongus of Philomela, & contei-  
ning all the whole histoy therof. There was to be seene her sam-  
pler which Philomela wrought, Tereus also sitting at his ta-  
ble, and a seruant holding abroad the sampler, and Philomela  
pointing in it with her finger, Progne did seeme to grant to her  
desire, and looking eagerly, knitting the browes, did seeme as  
though she would be reuenged vpon Tereus, which had dealt  
thus traiterously with her sister, which did stand by, hauing  
her haire plucked off, her face beaten, her garments rent and  
torn: her white breast did lye open, her right hand wy-  
ping her eyes, she did greatly and grieuously accuse Tereus:

with her left hand, she endeavours to cover her naked breasts with a peece of her foine garment: Tereus plucked her to him with all his strength, straightly embracing her in his armes: in the other part of the picture, the women brought to Tereus in a dish, the reliques of his sonne to supper, which was his head and hands, laughing together and trembling: but he rising up with his bratone sword in his hand, seemed to thrust downe the table with his arme, which now did neither stand nor fall; yet seemed as though it did fall. Then said Menelaus, if you will take my counsell, I thinke it good if you did not go to Pharos, for two signes of ill fortune haue happened to you: the flying of the hauke, and the threating of the picture: for the soothsayers and diuinators do warn vs not to despise such tokens as these: but if that we haue any affairs at all, we should talk with them for whose cause we vnderooke the trauaile, if there be any likelihood in the matter: do not you see the picture full of filthy loue, impudent adultery, womens mishaps, to conclude, full of all iniquitie: I truly would deferre this going to another ende. This speech of Menelaus seemed to be very true, wherefore I badde Charea farewell, which went away very sad, saying that tomorrow he would come for vs againe. Then Leucippe turning to me (for women are desirous to knowe euery toy) I pray you said shee, tell me, what this picture, these birdes, and these women, about that impudent man do meane: Then saide I, those which you see now to be birdes, were once men, the women there, Progne & Philomela, (for these were their names) were sisters born at Athens, this was turned into a Swallow, the other into a Nightingall, the mans name was Tereus a Thracian boine, and the husband of Progne was transformed into a Lapwing. To satifie the lust of a barbarous man, one woman is not sufficient, especially when occasion serueth him to fulfill it by violence: the loue of Progne towards her sister, did giue the occasion to this intemperate man, which following his owne sensualitie, did fall into all intemperance and immodestie: for she sent him being her husband, to see her sister, which departed her husband, but returned her sisters Louer: and as he



he returned he made another Progne, which when he would haue made knowne, he gaue her a rewarde for her virginittie lost, he cut out her tongue: notwithstanding he had thus dismembred her, yet she found out a dumbe reposter of her misfortune, for in a cloth with Stella, she wrought all the villanie committed by him: her hand serued in steede of her tongue, when she could not deliuer to the eares what she had suffered, she laid it before the eyes. Progne hauing read the worke, and knowing how her husband had rauished her, she determined to torment him with a newe kinde of punishment, surpassing the common opinion. And when both these women did burne in anger, a conspiracy being made, they provided a supper farre more delectable then the marriage of Philemela: They did set his sonne before him at dinner to be eaten. During her anger Progne was not his mother, Itys was not her sonne, for shee had forgotten that shee brought him forth into the world: for the rage of slaughter is farre more mightie then the grieve of the wombe: although that this was troublesome to them, yet when they sawe they should reuenge him, who had violated the lawes of wedlocke, they did recompence this trouble with pleasure of reuenge.

After Tereus sitting down at this supper, and hauing eaten sufficiently, these women smiling and fearing, brought forth in a Charger the reliques of his sonne: which when he saw, perceiuing that hee had eaten the fadde of his chere loynes, hee shedde teares abundantly: then incensed with choler, drawing out his sword ranne vpon them, but the ayre toke them vp suddainly, chaunging them into birdes, with whom also Tereus was taken vp, who as yet all doe carry about them a remembraunce of theyr deede: the Nightingale euer more sieth away: the Lapwing pursueth her: which signifieth that hatred both remaine still after their mutation. And by these meanes at that time, we auoyded his wilkes, reioycing greatly we did not fall into our enemies hands.

The next morning Charea came againe, and we for modesties sake could not deny him the second time: wherefore

taking Shippe we came to Pharos ; Menelaus staying behind, because hee was not in his perfect health, Chærea first brought vs vnto the top of the towler , shewing to vs the most admirable and wonderfull building thereof from the toppes to the bottom.

There was a high hill standing in the Sea , whose toppes did almost part the cloudes , at whose foote the water did beate: so that it seemed to hang ouer into the water : in the high towler , which is built vpon this hill , there hangeth a light, which as it were a guide doth direct the saylers by night : when we hadde seene this , we were brought to the furthermost part of the Iland toward the Sea : the Swaine being now readie to go downe , Chærea departed from vs , faining as if hee would go about some necessarie businesse: not long after a great clamour vpon a suddaine was heard before the gates : vppon the very instant , violentlye came rushing in a number of men with swordes drawne , which altogether ranne fiercely vppon Leucippe perforce, and tooke her away . I seeing my Leucippe thus caried from me, was wonderfully disquieted, and running amongst the middle of their swordes I receiued a great wounde in my thigh , so that I fell downe , all full of blood, but they getting her into a shippe swiftly fled away. The gouernour of this Ilande , hearing the concourse and clamour, which is accustomed to be made at the comming of pyrates, came running downe , who knowing mee well , for I seruied in paye vnder him in the warre , I shewed him my woundes , and requested him that hee woulde followe these pyrates : hee getting into one of the shippes which lay in the porte , wherof there were many, pursued them with as much speede as hee coulde. Moreover I, my wounde being bounde vp, desired to go with him also in the shippe. The pyrates seeing that we were now come something nere them , and prepared ready to fight , tyed a mayde with her handes behinde her , vnto the hinder parte of the shippe , and one of them cryed with a loude voyce : Beholde the rewarde which you seeke: and with a sword stroke of her head , which they take and hid  
in

in the shippe; but the body they cast ouer boorde into the Sea. Which when I saw, I fell into great schriching, and outcries, about to cast my self headlong into the sea: but they which were with me restrained me against my will: Wherefore I requested them to stay the shippe, and to go downe and take vp the dead body, that it might bee buried. The gouernour commanded the rowers to stay, and one of them to go downe in a little boate, and take it vp: When two of the marriners syding downe by a rope, went in a cock-boate and brought vp the carcase into the shippe but the pyrates in the meane time did hasten their flight: yet wee came nere vnto them againe, who when they sawe vs approaching to them, by chaunce they espied another rowe comming nere, which they knewe by the colours, (for the pyrates doe vse purple toppes) and to them they prayed for ayde: Wherefore the gouernour seeing they were strong, without hope to preuaile; retyred backe: but they stayed their flight then, and would haue fought with vs. When we were returned to the shore, I had gon forth out of the shippe, I tooke the dead body in my armes, and embraced it, and I began lamentablye to complaine. Nowe my deere Leucippe, thou hast dyed two deaths, both by land and sea: and although I haue the reliques of thy body, yet I haue lost thee; neither is that parte of the body which is restored to the land, like to that which the Sea hath kept, for the lesser part of thy shape is left to mee, the Sea possesseth it alene: but although fortune hath dealt so with me that I cannot kisse thy lippes, yet I will kisse thy throte: thus complaining with my selfe, I buried the carcase, from whence I returned backe to Alexandria: where I had salve layed to my wound, against my will. Menelaus euer comforting me, I led my life with him there in great sorowe. After I had passed six moneths, my greatnesse of my griefe began to diminish: For time is my medicine for sorowe, which doth soften the woundes of the murde, (for the sunne is full of mirth) and griefe, which doth curre me all measure, yet is not so heat, except the mind do rage in heat: and if it be pacified with the pleasure of time, it wayeth colde:

But

But as I walked one day toward the market place, there came one behinde me and stroke me vpon the shoulder with his hand, and after salutations embraced me, and kissed me: I at the first was ignorant who he was, being amazed at these kinde of salutations, which receiued them no otherwise, then if I had bene a marke to whome they had bene leuelled at: but afterwards looking better vpon his face, for very ioy I cryed forth, (for he was Clinias) I embraced him, and gaue him the like kindnesse backe againe: and hauing brought him home with me, he declared to me how he escaped shipwacke. I also recounted to him all that had happened to Leucippe: and thus he repeated his manner of shipwacke. The shippe being broken, I got me to the hinder part thereof, I was constrained to hold the very vttermost partes thereof, for it was full fraught with company, where I did endure the force of the water and weather: being thus tost vp and downe, this relique of the ship by chaunce was dashed against a Rocke, and with the force thereof, recoyled backe hauing no harme: wherefore swimming the rest of the day, hauing no hope of recovery from these daungers, we wandred about: at length being weary, I committed my selfe wholly to fortunes disposition, but beholde a farre off I espied a shippe comming towards me, when I reioycing, helde vp my hand as high as I could, beckening to them to succour me: but they which were in the shippe, whether they did pittie my case, or were driuen so by the windes, directed their forepart of the shippe towards me: and one of them did let downe a Cable to mee: which when I had taken hold of, they plucked me vp into the shippe. This vessel sailed towards Sydon, and diuers there were therein which did know me, which did take great care about me: when we had sailed two dayes, we came into the Citie, but I requested the Sydonians which were in the shippe, Xenedamas the Merchant, and his father in lawe Theophilus, that they should not detect me to any of the Tyrians, if by chance they did meet any, nor how I had escaped shipwacke: which whē Clinias had spoken, adding likewise, how he had heard of Sostatus at his return  
from

from the war, had promised his daughter in marriage, I began to bewaile the inconstancie of fortune, saying: O unhappy man that I am, doth Sostratus at this time go about to marry Leucippe: and should I haue another wife: he truly hath not exactly the number of the daies, which would not haue vs married before we were gone: how wretched and vnluckie was I that day: now may they betwixt Leucippe bring dead: now when it is time for me to mourne, they would haue me sing a song to Hyminæus. Alas what shall I do now: what a bride would fortune giue me now, whose dead carcase is not wholly giuen vnto me: Then said Clinias, it is not time for thee to complaine now, but rather consider with thy selfe whether it be better to returne into thy countrey or stay here: neither, saide I, liketh me at this time, for with what face can I looke vpon him, from whose house I fled away in such manner: wherefore it remaineth now that I depart hence before any of my friends come to make enquirie for me. As wee were conferring thus together, Menelaus and Satyrus came in, and after he had embraced Clinias, Satyrus turned him to me saying: A fit occasion serueth you now, therefore bee aduised before you let it passe, and here dispose of all your affaires, taking the counsell of your friends before rashly you enterprize any thing, let Clinias bee your iudge therein. Venus surely doth fauour you, and perhaps you will little account of that which shee hath bountifully bestowed vpon you. There is therefore an Ephesian woman lodging in this Citie of rare beautie, and singular behauiour, which is taken in loue with you so extremely, that if shee bee frustrated of her desire, it is thought that she will fall madde. For comelinesse and grace you would thinke her a goddess, her name is Melite, very welthie, and not yet come to her ripe yeeres, which very lately lost her husband in shipwacke, and and she doth wish that you would be hir Lord, not her husband, and to you shee will giue both her selfe and her wealth: for your sake shee hath stayed here two moneths, and requesteth that you would go backe with her to Ephesus: but you despise her, neither do I know the cause thereof, except Leucippe be raised

from death againe: then said Clinias, Satyrus seemeth to giue thee good counsell. For why shouldst thou say, since beautie, riches, and loue doo offer themselves vnto thee, whereby all things do abound, to enioy pleasure, to the necessary vse of the life, and to gette a good name in the Countrey, that is, not to bee accounted the least: fauours are granted thee by a goddesse, therefore I wish thee to follooe Satyrus his counsell, and satisfie the will of the goddesse. When I sighing said: Go to, leade me whether soeuer you will, since Clinias will haue it so: but is this woman so importunate that shee will haue all things dispatched before shee come to Ephe'us: I swaie when I lost Leucippe, that heere neuer any should haue my Virginitie. Which when Satyrus hadde heard, he immediatly went to Melite to carrie her this happy netes, which when she heard, shee fell dolowne astonished for verie ioy: not long after hee returned againe, earnestly entreating mee this night to goe thither to supper, that wee might make a beginning of our marriage: wherefore attyning my my selfe, I came to Melites house, who as soone as shee sawe mee, ranne presently to mee, receiuing mee with many kinde embracings and sweete kisses. Shee truly was both comely and faire, her very body did carrie such a maiestie, as if that she hadde bene Venus her selfe, her colour and her cheekes was so pure and perfect, that you would not say it were suered with painting, but as it were mingled with blond and milke: her haire was thicke, and did hang dolowne in curled lockes like Jewels of golde, wherefore it delighted me much to beholde her: in the meane season a sumptuous supper was prepared, and being sette vpon the table wee satte dolowne. But Melite did take a litle of euery thing which was sette dolowne, feeding of noight but loue, earnestly with fixed eyes did beholde mee. For there is nothing so pleasant or delightfull vnto louers, as to beholde the thing which they loue: for loue possessing the whole heart, both stoppe the passage for the soode. But the pleasure which is receined by the sight, sending dolowne by the eyes into the minde, remaineth there



there, and both steadfastly imprint the image of the thing saine, as it were in the glasse of the minde, for the knowing it selfe of beautie by hidden beames, piercing to the heart, both ingraue the forme of the thing beloued. Which when I marked, I pray you said I, why did not you also eate of those delicacies which you haue prepared? Cruelly you seeme to mee as if you were a painted guest. Then answered shee: what meate can bee moze daintie, what wine moze precious then your sight? With these words embracing mee in her armes, shee kissed mee, then often repeated this, Thou art my ioy, my foode, and whole delight. And after the matter fell out after this manner, when night came, shee was very earnest with me to lodge there that night: but when as I had repeated to her that which before I had spoken to Satyrus, although very hardly, yet at length shee lette mee go vpon this condition, that the next day I should meeete her in this Temple, and there wee should determine the matter before the Goddesse. Wherefore the next day at the time appointed, I went with Menelaus and Clinias, and there we did sweare: I also tooke my oath that I loued her as sincerely as euer I did Leucippe before: shee likewise did sweare that I should bee her husband, and shee would make mee Lord of all her substance: all which was confirmed there betweene vs, but the nuptials should not bee solemnized before wee came to Ephesus, and that there as I had swozne before, Melice should succede in Leucippes place.

Afterwarde we went home to her House, where, as before, a magnificent supper was provided, for that was called the nuptiall feast, but the rest wee did deferre untill we came to Ephesus. As wee were at supper some merrie conceit came vnto Melices minde, which made her leaue her melancholy looks.

When euery one hadde wished vs a prosperous marriage, shee whispered in my eare, saying: As tombes are built in vain for them, whose dead bodies are not to be buried, so



do I see my marriage to be provided for me, and in this madness did shee stillie rest with me: wherefore a prosperous winde serving vs fit, we hastened to our ship, and hoysing by sayle wee left Alexandria: Menelaus followed vs to the shoare, and hauing taken his leaue, and wished a prosperous navigation, he departed from vs. He was a most courteous yong man and most trusty friend, who for our departure shed many teares, and wee also being not able to refraine from dooing the like, Clinias thinking it a græse to depart from me, went with me to Ephesus, where hee staide so long, vntill all his affaires went well with him in his owne countrey: but our shippe sailed forward with a prosperous course, and night comming on, euerie man went to his chamber appoynted: but Melite embracing me betwene her armes, beganne to kisse me, and to repeat her marriage, saying: now haue we passed Leucippes bonds, and come to our appointed ende: this is the day decreed, wherefore should wee deferre it vntill wee come to Ephesus: do not you know the calamities of the sea to be dangerous, and that the changings of the windes are mutable. O Clitiphon I burne, beleue mee I burne, and I would I could shewe vnto thee the greatnesse of my fire: I would that by my embracing and kissing I could put the same force into thee, which loues flames haue already kindled in me. But this my fire is greater then any common flame, which wanting matter to feede it, is quickly burnt out: since all louers do greatly desire to embrace one another, this my heart working a more seruent operation in me, will not be contented nor satisfied with it. O hidden fire! O fire shining in the darke! O fire vntwilling to transgresse thine owne lawes! But why do not wee, O my most deere Clitiphon, sacrifice together at Venus Altars. Then said I, good Melite do not seeke nor wish mee to violate my word before I haue doone my sacrifice to the dead, for as yet wee are not passed the bondes of this unhappie maide, vntill we are arriued on another coast. Did you heare mee tell you howe that shee lost her life in the water: the vastnesse of the Sea, through the which wee now are carried, is the tombe of

Leucippe,

Leucippe ; for what do you know : may not her ghost wander here about this shippe : for their soules who perish in the waters , doe not descend to hell ; but as it is sayd , doe stee aboute the waters : And perhaps she may be aboute vs , as we do embrace now. But doth this seeme a fitt place to you , to ende the marriages : doe you thinke that they can be solenised amongst the boysterous waues , and raging billowes of the sea: woulde you haue vs to begin our marriages from so vn Timer a bedde : Then saide Melite , by Castor you talke very prettily : Truly I doe thinke that any place may be a fitt chamber for leuvers ; No place is prescribed to God Cupid , wee haue heard that the sea is the most fittest place for his miseries : what I praye you was not his mother gotten of the sea : Wherefore I thinke wee should doe an acceptable thing , vnto this god , if we honour his mother so much , as to finish our nuptials in this place : for are not they , your ropes , and cordes , which tye the masse , the crossepee , and the sayle yard , present tokens , and signes of our marriage : why then doe we differre it : is it not the best signe of all to beginne ones marriage vnder the yoke : the cables are tyed together and the masts erected by them : that is an argument too , that fortune would haue vs celebrate the here: behold Neptune married his wife Amphitrite in the sea , the troupses of the Nereides did accompany them , and the swete murmuring of the windes about the cables , did seme to sing the bzidall song to Hymenæus : doe not you see the sayle , which doth swell as it were , like a belly great with child : which I trulye do hold tokens of good lucke , coniecturing that it will come to passe that shortlye you shall be a father : Wherefore when I saw her so ready for it ; lette vs dispute thus Melite vntill we do come to the land: Noe ouer I doe sweare vnto thee againe , by the sea , and by the good fortune of this our iourney , that my desire is of no other then of thee , if Leucippe be not aliuie ; and now we must keepe the lawes of the seas , for I haue often heard it reported of marriners , that a shippes ought to be kept cleane and boyd from all libidinous actes , eyther that they bee holye , or else because we ought not to deale any thing lasciu-

ously among those dangers which are alwaies readie at the sea. let not vs therefore, defile the sea with our marriages, or mingle terrour to our nuptiall rites: we will not be the seekers of our owne mishaps, if the ioy doo not fall out which we do expect. Which when I had said, soothing her vp with kisses, I brought her to be of my opinion: the rest of the night we spent in sleepe. The first day from our departure we arrived at Ephesus, where I did beholde the magnificent house of Melite, the rich furniture, the stately hangings, the great number of seruants: when wee were come home, shee appoynted a sumptuous feast to be made, and in the meane while shee carried me forth of the Citie, about halfe a mile into the countrey, whither we both did ride in a coach to take the ayre: when we came thither, we went to walke vnder a most pleasant thicket of trees, so artificially planted, that on what side soeuer you did looke, they stood all of euen rowes: as we were walking together, there came vnto vs a maide heauie laden with chaines, carrying a spade, her haire cut, her body all ill sauoured, in long and ragged garments, and falling down at our feete, she cried: O mistris take pittie vpon me, and deliuer me which once was free, but now am bound, since it hath pleased fortune to haue it so: with that shee helde her tongue. Then said Melite, rise vp good woman, and tell me who thou art, what countrey woman, and who he was which bound thee thus, for thy countenance although thou be plucked down with aduersitie doth shew that thou art nobly bozne. Then answered she: the steward of your house did binde me thus, because I would not submit my selfe to his filthy desire, I am a Thesalian bozne, my name is Lacena, so you humbly intreating, do I giue my whole estate, deliuer me then from these miseries wherewith you see I am oppressed, and let mee be your creditour untill I pay you two hundred pces of money, (for so much did Softenes giue for me when he bought me of the pirates) which belene me I will pay you againe so soone as I can: in the meane time let me intreate you to accept of my seruice, humbly beseeching you to beholde how hardly wee hath

blessed

## Of Clitiphon and Leucippe.

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bled me: then turning her backe, and putting off her upper garment, she shewed her backe full of great wales & blew strokes, which when I had heard, I was greatly astonished, for she seemed to represent Leucippe in countenance. But Melite bad her be of good chere, saying: I will deliuer thee from these miseries, and afterwards thou shalt dwell with me at home. Presently they caused Sosthenes to be sent for, and to deliuer her from these bonds: but Sosthenes beinge afraide with so sodaine a message, came in presence, to whom Melite sayd: Thou vile varlet, when didst thou see me vse the meanest servant I had in so hard a manner: but tell me quickly, laying all vntuties and dissemblings aside, what she is, I knowe not truely mistresse what she is, a merchant whose name was Callisthenes solde her to me, saying that he bought her of pirates, assuring also that shee was a free woman, her name was Lacerna. Melite dispossessed her steward of his office, & made her one of her chiefe maides & caused her to be washed and appareled in a new gowne, and brought into the citie. When hauing giuen certain instructions about her husbandrie, for which cause chiefly shee came thither, she returned in her coach home to the Citie: when supper was brought in we sate downe, but Satyrus seemed by his countenance to haue some weighty matter to speake vnto me pitifully, made a signe to me to rise, wherefore I fained as though I went to exonerate my belly. I came forth, but Satyrus saying not a word, gaue me a letter, which being sealed, because I could breake it open, a chill colde did shiner through my bones, for the letter was witten with Leucippes hande, after this manner.

*Leucippe to her maister Clitiphon  
sent with salutations.*

**D**O not maruel though I cal you maister, for with what other name I should call you I know not, since you are my mistresses Husbände, although you doo not very well know the great troubles which I haue suffered for  
your

your sake, yet I thought it necessarie to certifie you of a few things: for your sake I left my mother, and vndertooke with you a voiage: for your cause I was a sacrifice, and after fell into the hands of pyrates, I suffered shipwracke, and also I suffered another kinde of death: for your sake also I was bound in iron chaines, I caried a spade, I digged the ground, and was scourged, that you might become another womans husband, and I another mans wife: but I pray the gods forbid it. I haue indured these calamities with a valiant minde: but you not hurt, free from wounds, go about to solace your selfe with new marriages, But if you thinke I deserue any thanks at all for these mishaps which I haue suffered, request your wife that I may be set free as shee hath promised, and pay her the money which *Sophanes* laide out for me: and because I am not farre from *Byzantium*, take care that I may be carried thither: and if you do not beleene me, thinke that my troubles are satisfied with this one thing. Fare well,

*The gods send you ioy of your new marriage.*

*These do I write vnto you being yet a Virgin.*

**W**hen I had read the letter, my minde was distracted into a thousand parts, I did burne in loue, was pale, and sometime maruailed, otherwhiles I did beleue the letters, being perplered betwene feare and ioy. Then said I to Satyrus: what, hast thou brought this letter to mee from hell: or what do these meane? What is Leucippe aliue? Hea said Satyrus, and that is she which you saw bound in the countrey, but the cutting of her haire hath so disguised her, that she can scant be knowne of any: why dost thou (saide I) fill mine eares with such good newes, and will not shew mee my chiefeest felicitie? Be silent (said Satyrus) and dissemble the matter cunningly, least you cast vs all away, befoze some moze surer counsell be had in the matter: you see that this is the chiefeest woman in the citie, and almost madde w<sup>th</sup> your loue, and

we are now betwene the two nettes, destitute of all hope. I cannot laide I, for a delight and pleasure is spread throughout all the vaines of my body, & the letter doth exsoluate with me: Wherefore I red ouer the letter againe, and answered in particular, euery thing as if she had bin present, being now absent: Thou speakest to me (O most sweet Leucippe) and where thou dost wite this, thou hast suffered all these misfortunes for my sake; I must needes confesse, I was the authoꝝ of all these thy miseries: but when I came to these words, which contained the reproches and hard measure offered to her of Sosthenes, I wept as bitterly, as if I had stood by & seene them: For y cogitations turning the very edge of y mind, to those things which are signified in the paper, doth represent to y mind those things which are written, no otherwise the if they wer opposite before the eyes: But when shee objected my mariage, a blushing red did couer all my face, as if I had been taken in manifest adulterie, the very letters had moued me so farre: Then turning to Saryrus I cryed, Alas what shall I doe: what excuse shall I vse now Saryrus: We are now take manifestly; Leucippe knoweth all: and I pray god her loue do not begin to be turned into hatred: But I would willingly know how she escaped safe the pirates hands, & whose carcase y was which was buried. The sayd Saryrus: she will tell you all at moze leysure, but necessity biddeth you to wite back & pacifie her, for I did sweare y willingly you would not marry Melire: what hast thou tolde that I am married: now thou hast undone me; for as yet all the whole cittie is ignorant of my mariage. Perceiue I do sweare by Hercules and my god fortune, that I am not married to her. Then said Saryrus, I hope sir you doe but iest: as though it is not manifestly knowne that you haue bin in bed together. But I know, said I, that I speak of greater knowledge, for Melire hath not enjoyed mee according to her will. But first tell me what I shuld wite, for this change hath wonderfully moued me, so much, as y I know not what I may do. Then said Saryrus I am not wiser then you: therefore beginne to wite, leue will indite the rest: but dispatch as soone as you can, and haue  
very

very great care what you set down: wherefoze I wrote a letter after this foyme.

*Clitophon to Leucippe sendeth salutations.*

**A**L health to my deare mistresse *Leucippe*. For I present do behold you present: but by your letters, as though you were absent: The selfe-same thing doth make me happy and wretched. But if omitting all other things, then wilt looke into the truth of the matter, making no prejudice of me, you shall find that my virginie (if there be any virginie of men) hath followed your example: but if for a wrong cause you begin to hate me, I earnestly beseech you, that you would change your opinion. For I do promise (as the gods be my helpers) that it will come to passe, that you shall verily knowe, that I am in no fault, Farwell.

*And let me vnderstand from you,  
that you be fauourable to me.*

**T**he letters being writtē and sealed vp, I gave the to *Satyrus* to conuey, requesting him to speake no more of me the becommed him: being thus full of pleasure & sorrow, I returned to supper, but it came into my minde, how that *Melire* would not let me depart that night, because the marriage was not full finished betwene vs: neither could it be that *Leucippe* being found, I should once looke vpon another: Wherefoze I determined to set my countenance so, as if she might know my mind to be changed, and least she should enforce my promise: soz I fained that I had caught a shaking with a cold. *Melire* although she perceiued, that I went about to take an occasion, because I would not keepe my promise, yet she could not openly conuince me: Wherefoze not hauing supped, I rose vp to go to bed: and she also leauing the middle of her supper, rose vp and followed me: I being new come into my chamber, fained myself to be very sicke. But she cōming to me said: wherefoze dost thou do this? or why dost thou go about to despise me: we are to be come from the sea, and arrived at *Ephesus*, where place was appointed for the marriage. What say all shall we expect  
how



of Clitiphon and Leucippe.

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howe long shall wee imitate them which doe lye in some holie place: you offer me great store of water, but will not let mee drinke thereof: Shall I sit so long by the riuer side, and yet not quench my thirst: Thus my marriage is like the banquet of Tantalus. Which when she had said, weeping most pitifully, she cast her head into my bosome; insomuch that I was wonderfully grieved to see it, neither did I know what to doe, because she seemed to complaine not without a cause: yet I answered her thus: I do call my countrey goddess to witnesse, my most deare Melite, that I do endeavour most earnestly to fulfill thy desire: but I know not what euill this is which hath happened to me, for I haue fallen sodainly into a sicknesse, and you know, that they who haue not their health, and do giue themselves to Venus sports, do labour in vaine: and as I spake, I wiped away the teares which ran downe her cheekes, swearing a great oath; that when I was recouered, I would do whatsoeuer she would impose vpon me: by this meanes I pacified the womans minde which was already incensed. The next day Melite sent for those maides, to whom she had committed Leucippe to bee accompanied withall: and demanded of them, how Leucippe did behaue her selfe about her worke: they answered, that she omitted nothing which was appointed for her to be done: wherefore shee caused her to be brought vnto her; who as soone as she was come: thou knowest said Melite, what curtesie I haue shewed thee, and to repeate ouer my manifolde kindnesse euer bestowed on thee, I thinke it superfluous: wherefore I request of thee nothing but this, that thou wouldest requite me againe in those things, which I know are in thy power to doe. I doe heare it reported, that your Thessalian women, doe so allure their Louers with incharntments and sozceries, that they doe wholly cast their mindes from all other women, and to burne with such a desire of them, that they doe thinke them alone to be their onely felicitie: since therefore that thou art a Thessalian boyne, I would willingly intreat thy helpe herein.

The young Gentleman which I saue walking with

you yesternight, said Leucippe, you say is your husband : for  
 so she had learned of one of her fellows : what husband, sayd  
 Melite : truly I haue neuer had more to do with him then with  
 this stone : but euermore he telleth me of one dead Leucippe,  
 (so : so I think he doth call her) whom neither eating, drinking,  
 nor sleeping, he can forget : so : his sake did I stay foure moneths  
 at Alexandria, requesting, entreating, promising, and sur-  
 passing nothing which might serue to allure him : but as if he  
 were iron, a stocke, or any such thing which wanteth sense, he  
 neglecteth my prayers, neither doth he obey time, almost grant-  
 ing me this one thing, that I should onely enioy the sight of  
 him. I do call Lady Venus her selfe to witnesse, that I haue  
 bene in bed with him fise nights, and haue risen by againe no  
 other wise, then if I had lpen with an Eunuche : so that I came  
 to be beloued of an Image, who doth not enioy his louer but  
 by sight : wherfore I as a woman, do request of thee a woman,  
 that thou wouldest bring me some remedie against this preude  
 mind of his. Leucippe hauing heard this, was wonderful glad,  
 when she knew that I had frustrated all Melites hope : saying  
 that she would go into the Country to gather hearbes to make  
 this medicine. Melite being new encouraged againe with a  
 new hope, cast all her care aside, for the expecting of happie  
 things, although we do not enioy their presence, doth delight  
 vs much. But I which was ignorant of all this which had pas-  
 sed betweene them, behaued my selfe toward her after the ac-  
 customed maner, cogitating with my selfe, how I might de-  
 ceine Melite the night to come, and talke with Leucippe : nei-  
 ther do I think that she went into y country for any other cause,  
 but onely to conferre with her self, and returns in the euening.  
 In the meane season while the Coach was harnised for Leu-  
 cippe, and we scarce had sat downe to supper, there was heard  
 a great tumult, and suddaine concourse at the gate : presently  
 one of the seruants being out of breath with haste, came run-  
 ning in, and tolde vs, that Thersander was aliue, and at the  
 doore : this man was Melites husband, whom she thought to  
 be drowned, his ship suffering shipwracke : and this same did  
 come

did come of some of his owne seruants which then were with him in his voyage, who seeing the ship dashed asunder against a Rocks, thought that he also had perished there. Scarfe had the seruant brought by this newes, but Therlander following him, came immediately into the parlour, and hastened towards me to take me, so; he had heard at his verie comming, all things which could be reported of me. Melite although stricken with this suddaine chaunce, yet she went to embrace her husband, but he thrust her back with great violence, and casting his eyes vpon me, said; What is this the adulterer? and violently rushing vpon me, being wonderfull wroth, strake me a blow vpon the face, then he plucked me by the haire, and calling me to the ground, he did beate me with a cudgell: I being amazed at this suddaine violence, did neither aske him what he was, neyther why he did strike me, nor durst offer to speake a word vnto him: but I thinking with my self vpon the matter, as it was indeed, although I could resist, yet fearing to do it, I besought him with prayers to cease of beating me: at length he weary with striking left of, and I weary also with intreating arose vp: but what art thou said I: or wherefore hast thou this shamefully misused me: but he being moze incensed because I replied againe, laid hands vpon me, and called for bondes and setters, wherewith hauing bound me, he cast me into a close chamber: and as I was going, it so fel out, that the letter which Leucippe sent to me, fell out of my bosome, and Melite toke it vp priuily: not long after, when she was alone, she read it, and hauing found Leucippes name, was certified of the whole matter, and therewithall she was astonished: yet she did not beleue that she was the same which we found in the Country, because she neuer heard that Leucippe was restored to life againe. But hauing read ouer the letter, and cogitated vpon it, she perceiued the truth moze apparantly: then being oppressed with bashfulness and anger, with loue, and slaundering, she beganne to be drazoned into diuers opinions, so; both she feared her husband, and also could not chuse but be angry with the letter: but loue was opposed against her anger, that hauing aide of slaunder, at

length gotte the victorie : wherefoze when night was come, Therfander went to a friendes house of his in the Cittie, but Melite went to the man who had the custodie of me, & hauing talked with him, she came in to mee, the other Seruants not knowing but onely two, whom she had appointed to stay at the doze vntill her returne again, and hauing found me lying vpon the grounde, and coming neere to mee, although she coulde not speake all her mind at that instant, yet her countenance did seeme to deliuer it, saying : O unhappie woman that I am, and borne first to my owne perdition, which also do so much desire that which I cannot attaine ; O more then mad, which loue him that despiseth me, which being tormented with græfe, doe take pittie vpon him which is light affected, & yet I cannot cease to loue the authoꝝ of these so many my mishappes : against me there is both a man and a woman conspiring, wherof the one doth scorne me, the other is gone to gather hearbes, & yet could not I know before, that I craued aide of my veriest enemye. Hauing spoken thus, incensed with furie, she lung it into my face, which when I vnderstood I was astonied, and cast down my head as if I hadde bene guilty of some hainous crime. But she beganne still to lament and weepe, crying out, Alas, alas, what shal be come of me, afflicted with so many calamities, foꝝ thy sake I lost my husbande, neyther yet could I enioy thee : but shortly also I shall lose thy sight, which alone is graunted to me. And mozeouer, foꝝ thy cause my husband hateth and detesteth me, accusing me of adulterie, and that with him, with whom I neuer receiued any delight or pleasure, so much shame & reproch hath happened to me. Other womē by their dishonesty can reape their pleasure, but I alone without pleasure haue gotte reproch and shame, & ignominy. O trecher ! O barbarian ! O thou Chitiphon moze cruell then pirates, moze hard hearted then tyrants : canst thou finde in thy heart to see a weake woman burning in thy loue, and so cruelly tormented, and cannot thou take pittie on her ; since thou also art in loue : Doest thou not feare the wrath of Cupid ? Doest thou not care foꝝ his firebrandes and secret misteries : art  
not

not thou moued to pittie with these teares, which these eyes haue shed so abundantly, wherewithall euen very robbers will be moued to compassion: what, were not my prayers of force to perswade thee to embrace me, & so to do that which I haue long desired: did neither the oportunitie of the time serue, had neither my embracings or dalliance any force to me: Forouer, that which was the most reprochfull of all, abandoning my kissing, embracing and toyling, as if you were nothing affected towards me: I pray you what is this but a shadowe of marriage: you did not ly with one which was past child bearing, who did refuse your kindnesse, but with a yong one, a louing, and another perhappes will say, faire and beautifull. O thou Eunuch: O thou gelding: O despiser of beautie: How do I beseeche the immortall goddes, that al thing may fall out contrary to thy desires: that the three sisters may conspire to crosse thee, which thou now dost prepare against mee. Thus did Melite speak not without teares: then did she held her peace a litle: as soone as she saw y I replied nothing, & cast mine eyes vpon the ground, her mind being changed she began to vtter these words: What I haue hitherto spoken sweet youth, choler & grief forced me thereunto: but now loue constraineth me to speake. Would could I be angry, or cast such reproaches vpon thee, when as I was all in a heate, & the very fire did possesse the inward parts of any body: Now at the length obey: I do not desire many days, or perpetual marriage, which thou hast hitherto prolonged, the more vnsortunate I: one only accompanying is sufficient, & so litle ayd will drie away so great a wound: Come therefore ertinguish this fire a litle, & whatsoeuer I haue spoke more sharply against thee, pardo me, since it is incident to passions: it cannot other wise be but she y loueth unhappily, must raue sometimes: neither do I forget how filthy a cause I plead. But yet I am not ashamed to declare the secrets of loue. To some Cupids darts are not felt, and the wounds of louers are made knowne to none, but those which are in loue: this day remaineth yet: wherein I pray thee performe thy promise. Remember I sis, and do not same litle to regard that oath which thou swarest in her Temple: but

if thou wouldest performe thy promise as it was confirmed by oathes betwene vs, I would not care for a thousand Thersanders: But because Leucippe cannot be found by any meanes, I would wish you to marry some other, although that all things seeme to offer warre against me, and the very dead are risen from their graues. O sea! thou hast preserved a Saylor, but by preserving him, thou hast cast him into greater dangers: two dead persons are requiued againe to my perdition, as though one Leucippe were not sufficient: but let her liue, so that Clitiphon do not lye in sorrow. Who can endure this, that wicked Thersander should returne now: and I standing by, to strike thee, and could not helpe thee: As yet, god goddess, all thy face is full of blew wales, I thinke Thersander was blind. But now O maister Clitiphon, (for thou alone dost possesse my heart) I begge this one thing, that thou wouldest giue me now the first and last thing, which I will craue of thee: this little delay seemes longer to me then many dayes: so neither you haue lost your Leucippe, neither she dyed a false death; doe not neglect my loue, for whose cause, when amongst other common duties, yet thou shalt haue Leucippe restored againe vnto thee: had not I loued thee, and brought thee hither, thou wouldest yet haue thought thy Leucippe to haue bin dead. For ouer you are to thanke fortune for this kindnesse, as a man did vpon a time, who hauing founde a great treasure in the earth, honoured the place where he found it, consecrating an altar, offering of sacrifices, he crowned the earth. Thou dost not onely giue me no thanks for finding thy treasure with me, but also dost despise the author of this thy good turne. Thinke that for my sake loue did speake to thee in this maner; O Clitiphon, graunt me this one thing, which am standers bearer to thee in thy warre, that Melite doe not depart from thee vntouched: it is my fire which burneth her, wherefore Clitiphon obey the commaundments of thy God; since thou wilt that I shall looke to all thy other affaires, I will deliuer thee from bands; although Thersander would not haue it so: and I will adorne a chamber for thee, wherein thou shalt liue as long as thou wilt together with her,



her, whose company is only thy desire. No morrow in the morning looke for Leucippe, for she shall be with thee: she saide that this night she would lodge in the Countrey, that she might gather the hearbes by Asponethine: for so did I make sport of her, as of a Thessalian woman: I did craue aide against thee, for my hope being spent, what could I do other wise then seeke for remedies, by hearbes and charmes, which are the comforts to miserable Louers: And that thou maist cast away all feare, Therlander in a fury is gone to his friends house, that some god might seeme of purpose to haue sent him forth, that I might obtaine these things of thee freely: at length yet graunt me my desire. When Melite had pleaded thus (for loue taught her to speak,) she loosed my bands and kissed my hands, first put them to her eyes, then to her heart, saying; Doeſt not thou see, how it leapeth, and lifting it selfe vp and downe euer panting; full of feare and hope together: (I would it were full of pleasure,) it seemeth with trembling to intreate for me. After I was loosed from my bonds, she embraced me weeping, and I also was in a great passion: and that I might confesse truly, I was affraid lest the god of loue would be offended with me; especially because Leucippe being recovered, I should shortly dismisſe Melite, and the marriages which were appointed betwene vs were not solemnized: wherefore I embraced and kissed her againe, and not long after, I fulfilled all the expectation of her long desire: we neither had bed, nor any other such preparation which is required for such matter, for Loue himselfe is his owne crafts maister, and he prouideth all things necessary out of hand, making any place fit for his secrets. And this also is most certaine, that vnlooked for sportes are euermore sweeter then those which are prouided, and expected long before: for she alwayes bringeth with her, her cousin Pleasure.



## The sixth Booke.

*The Contents.*

This Booke shewes, how Clitiphon by Melites means escape from Therfander, who before had laid him in hold, and how he was taken and brought backe againe, and cast into prison. Therfander falleth in loue with Leucippe, and with Sosihenes helpe seeketh to win her fauour: but still he is reiected by her.



After that I had somewhat eased Melites griefe, Now, said I, wil you giue me a safe passage to be gone, and restore Leucippe to me as you promised before: Then said she, feare not, for Leucippe shall not be long absent, but adorne your selfe, apparell and couer your face with this scarfe, Melancho which carrieth at the doore, together with a yong youth, shall goe with you, and he shall direct you in the way: which, as I haue already prescribed vnto him, shall bring Clinias & Satyrus to you: Leucippe shall not tarry long after you: which when she had saide, he put off her apparell, and attired me in the same, and kissing me, she said: How much more be wotifull art thou in these garments, then in thine clothes I haue seene Achilles painted in such apparell. But my sweet heart Clitiphon, looks well to thy selfe, and haue a regard of thy health, and keepe these garments se; a remembrance of me, I also will do the like: and daily embrace it in memorizall of thee. When she gaue me an hundred peeces of gold, and sending for Melancho (for she was the most trustie of all her maidens: to whom she had committed the keeping of the doore,) and told her what she should do for me, and then she had her to return to her againe, I as soon as I was made ready, went forth of the chamber, the keeper thought that I had bin his mistress: Melancho by

by beckening signified the same vnto him: and passing through  
 the secret part of the house, I came to the priuie doore, where  
 as a youth a freeman boyes, being appointed by Melite to ac-  
 company me, tarried there for me. After that, Melantho re-  
 turned to her mistresse into the chamber, which yet was scarce  
 shut, and caused it to be opened, certified her of my departure:  
 but she calling the keeper vnto her, who seeing the matter to go  
 contrary to his expectation, (and for a virgine, a heart as it is in  
 the proverbe, being astonished, had not a word to say,) said, I  
 did euer doubt that thou wouldest not let Clitiphon depart:  
 wherfore I deuised this wile, that by this meanes thou might  
 excuse thy selfe to Therfander, as saying thou didst not know  
 him. Clitiphon will giue thee ten peeces of gold for a reward, if  
 thou stay here, but if thou wilt slee away, it wil be better for thee.  
 Then Opasion (for that was the keepers name) said, Mistresse,  
 I like nothing better then that which you haue appointed, wher-  
 fore it liked Melite well that he would slee away, and wold not  
 return again, vntil these tumults and her husbands anger was  
 appeased, so he departed from them: But fortune seemed to be  
 no more fauorable to me then she was before, for she was about  
 to bring a new danger about, perswading Therfander to meet  
 me departing away; who was counselled by his friend where  
 he did lodge, that he should not lie far from his wife, returned  
 home from supper: For by chaunce the festiuall day of Diana  
 was solemnized, and all places were full of drunken men: great  
 multitudes of persons did run by & down the market place all the  
 night, which I did thinke to be ominous to me, knowing some  
 greater danger to hang ouer my head: so Sosthenes which  
 bought Leucippe, was thrust out of his office, who understan-  
 ding that his maister was come, did not only abstain from her,  
 but also desirous to be reuenged vpon Melite, first he accused  
 me to Therfander, then he fained many things of his maisters  
 Baloue: that hee might alienate his mind from Melite.  
 Wherefore saide hee, I haue bought a maister, a maybe of so  
 excellent betuote, that you cannot conceiue it in your cogitati-  
 on: of whome I would haue you beleue, as well hearing

as seeing : her did I keepe for you when I heard that you were  
 reuiued againe, which although I did certainly know of, yet  
 I would not make it knowne, because you should apparantly  
 perceiue my mistresse disloyaltie, that a stranger and an impu-  
 dent adulterer might not deceiue you : for yesternight Melite  
 tooke her from me, and thinking to let her go, but fortune doth  
 preserue such excellent beautie for you, who alone are woorthie  
 to enioy her : she now doth liue in the countrey, and wherefore  
 she was sent thither I cannot certainly tell : wherefore if you  
 thinke it good, you may keepe her shut vp, before she returne to  
 her mistresse. Which when Therlander had heard, hee liked  
 it well, wherefore he commanded it to bee doone. Sosthenes  
 with all speede went into the countrey, and hauing found the  
 house where she did lodge, bringing two laborers with him,  
 he determined to locke her vp. So soone as he saw her alone,  
 rushing violently vpon her, stopping her mouth with his hand,  
 carried her away, and being brought from the other maydes, he  
 shut her vp in a close chamber of the house, saying : beholde I  
 bring thee a heape of good netues, wishing thee well, that when  
 you haue obtained that which you would, I hope you will not  
 forget mee, neither feare this violence, nor thinke it done for  
 your harme, for here you shall enioy my maister to be your lo-  
 uer. Leucippe being stricken with this vnlooked-for mishappe,  
 was astonied. Sosthenes came to Therlander, which then was  
 returned home, and told him what he had doone, and he com-  
 mended Leucippes beautie to the heauens, so that Therlander  
 conceiuing in his mind a most admirable beautie. When the  
 festiuall was ended, hee commanded Sosthenes to go before,  
 and he himselfe would come after vnto the maide : this place  
 was about halfe a mile distant from the cittie. In the meane  
 time I being attyred in Melites apparrell did meeete them go-  
 ing vpon a sodaine, and first Sosthenes espyed me, saying : be-  
 holde the adulterer escaped, and comming apparrelled in your  
 wiues ornaments, the youth which went before mee know-  
 ing them very well, hauing no time to giue me warning, for  
 feare ranne away, but I was presently taken : Therlander be-  
 gan

gan to crie out for aid, which the watch hearing, came running to him in all haste: he beganne to crie and roare to augment his crye, repeating all things which he could remember, as well these things which were fit to be spoken as not, and called him adulterer and thiefe. In the ende hee carried me to the prison, laying to my charge that I had defiled his bed: but all this troubled me nothing, nor of the reproches of beeing in prison, nor the flaundring of my good name did affright me, for I did trust that I could conuict him with sufficient proofe, that I was no adulterer, because the marriages were openly solemnized. But that did grieve me worst of al, that I had not Leucippe: for the minde is the passenger of mishaps to come, but neuer of goodnes: neuer any good thing came into my mind conceyning Leucippe, all things were suspitious and full of feare, my mind was troubled, my spirit dunted, & I my self in great vberation and anguish. Therlander, when he had cast me into prison, went verie merry with Sosthenes to Leucippe, where coming into the house, he found her lying vpon the ground, and meditating vpon the wordes which Sosthenes had reported to her before, shewing by her countenance the feare and greefe of her heart. For the minde cannot be seene, but by the countenance it may plainly be discerned as if it were in a glasse. If she be pleasant, mirth it self shineth in her eyes: but if contrary wise, shee be sad, greefe and sorowe contracteth her browes and sitteth in her cheekes. But Leucippe hearing the doores open, scant had cast her eyes vpon them (for they had a candle) but shee cast downe her head againe. Therlander seeing her beautie which came out of her eyes, which was like to a flash of lightning coming forth of the clouds, did shine in his face, and instantly vanished againe (for the eyes are the chiefe state of beautie) he instantly was in loue, and being ouercome with the force thereof, began to watch when she would cast by her eyes againe: but when he beheld her sad, pensiue, and heauie, looking vpon the ground, how long, said he, shall thy eyes be fastened on the ground: how long wilt thou be in the beautie of thy countenance to the earth: why dost thou not rather looke vpon me? When Leucippe had heard

heard him speake thus, she wept bitterly, the Christall teares in abundance began to water her rubbie cheekes: A teare doth moue the eyes, and disquiet them: so; if they be soze adreadie, it maketh them woise, and increaseth their paine: but if they be cleere, and the black sight compassed with a round white circle, they moysten with the teares, and are like the litle bubbles of a cleare spring, their salt moisture running downe the bosome, the white part doth as it were waie soft with the dewe, but the sight seemeth to be purple: so that, y is like the violet, this a daffadill: But when her teares were such, they could easily couer the greife of the minde: and if that they had congealed, when they had fallen downe, we shoulde haue had a newe kinde of amber. Therlander therfore while he doth behold the virgins beantie, and sorrowe together: with the one baying dialoue into an admiration, with the other fraught with anger, his eyes were full of teares: so; it is so ordained by nature, that womens teares should moue pittie: and so much the more, by how much they are the fresher: but if shes be a beautifull woman, and the beholder her louer, then will not his eyes rest: but they also moued by some compelling cause, doe shedde teares also: so; the beantie which in fayre Willomen hath his chiefest seate in the eyes, doe flowe from thence into the beholders eyes, and doe dialoue from thence abundance of teares: whereby it cometh to passe, that the louer receiuing her beantie into her eyes, keepeth also his teares there: neyther doth he desire to wipe them away, but holding still the motion of his eyes, keeping them in as long as he can, fearing least they shuld fall before they be seene of his louer, so; he doth thinke to shew by that signe y he is in loue. Who like hapned to Therlander, he wept, as it is most likely that he might shew he was moued with a kind of humane desire: willing to intimate into the fauour of Leucippe, & because he saw her wepe, he also woulde doe the like. When turning him to Sosthenes, hee saide: Comfort thou her, so; thou seest in howe great beuinnesse shee lieth: I although unwilling, will depart hence, that I maye not haue bee troublesome vnto her. Afterward

of Clitophon and Leucippe.

III

warde when I ſee her more miſde, I will ſpeake vnto her: in the meane time ſaide hee, be of good comfort miſde, ſoꝛ ſo ſene as I can I will take a way this thy ſoꝛow. Then about to go ſepty he ſpake to Soſthenes ſaying: take heede that thou ſpeake no more of mee then becommeth thee, and to morrow morning by day light loke that thou come vnto me, and certifie mee of this matter. In the meane ſeaſon, aſſone as I was gone, Melite ſent a ſervant to Leucippe into þe countrey, which ſhould haſten her heme warde, telling her that there is now no need of medicines: he preſently came thither, & finding her fellow ſtrangers complaining that they could not find her, returned back in a haſt and told his miſtreſſe, who vnderſtanding that I was caſt in priſon, and Leucippe was carried away, was euertwhelmed in a ſea of cares: and although they could not certainly know all the order of this miſhap, yet they hide all the blame vpon Soſthenes: wherefoꝛe ſhe laboured diligently to haue Leucippe found out, and that ſhe might perſwade Therſander that ſhe was in no fault, ſhe cunningly deuised a tale which ſeemed to contrarie the truth. Foꝛ when hee came home and exclaimed againe; Thou haſt deliuered the adulterer, thou haſt ſet him free from his bondes, thou haſt ſent him out of the houſe: why doeſt not thou follow him: why doeſt thou ſtay heere? rather follow thy lover, that thou maiſt beholde him bounde in more ſtronger chaines. When ſaid Melite, what adulterer do you meane: are you well in your wits which talke thus vainly. If you wil lay aſide your choler & heare what I ſhal ſay, you may eaſily know the truth. This one thing I requeſt you, that you would ſhew your ſelf an equal iudge, and caſting ſlaunder out of your eares, & placing reaſon in ſtead of anger, I pray you liſten to my tale. This man is neither an adulterer noꝛ my huſband, he is a Phænician, born in Tyꝛus, inferior to none of þe countrey. As he ſaide, ſoꝛt ne ſeemed to ſtrew vpon him, ſoꝛ his ſhip was ſplit, his merchandies all loſt in ſhipwreck, which whē I heard, being moved with the miſfortune of the man, being alſo mindful of you, I entertained him, thinking with my ſelf that it might ſo fall out, that you alſo might



might wander abroad, and some woman would take pittie by  
 on your adueritie: and if indeed you hadde perished in the wa-  
 ters, as it was reported abroad, doe not thinke then that I did  
 amisse if I succoured all such as suffered shipwacke. How ma-  
 ny doe you thinke I haue relieved which haue endured the bio-  
 lence of the Sea: what number do you belieue I haue buried,  
 which haue perished in the water: and if I could get but a boord  
 of some broken ship which came to land, I would take it by,  
 saying; Perhaps my Therlander was carried in this shippe.  
 Of those which haue escaped the daunger of the sea; he is one,  
 and the last: whom when I offered, what other thing did I doe  
 then be obedient vnto you: he sayd as you did: and therefore  
 deare husband, I pittied his mishappe as a picture of yours.  
 How doe you knowe after what order I brought him hither:  
 Forsooner, he did bewaile the death of his wife, whome hee  
 thought to haue perished, although she did not, whom I knowe  
 not who it was which did certifie me that she was aliue, and  
 did lodge at our Steward Sosthenes his house. And the mat-  
 ter was found out thus; for going into the Countrey we found  
 a woman, which bewayling and making great mone, follow-  
 ed me: you know where Sosthenes dwelleth, she is with him  
 in the Countrey: you may demaund of him of all things con-  
 cerning her, at your pleasure: if you can finde I haue not spo-  
 ken the truth in any thing, then shall you accuse me of aduul-  
 te, unlawfully. Thus spake Melite, faining as though she had not  
 heard of the rape of Leucippe: determining also in her minde,  
 that if Therlander had gone about to haue knowne the truth  
 of the matter, she would haue brought the seruants to witnesse,  
 with whom she went that morning into the Countrey, that now  
 she can be found in no place: neither did she mone this enquiry  
 of Leucippe to him, for any other intent, then y<sup>e</sup> she would haue  
 him belieue y<sup>e</sup> rest to be true which she had spoken: and although  
 she seemed to answer euery thing oppositly inough, yet she wold  
 infer this also; and y<sup>e</sup> sweet husband I wold not haue you thinke  
 that these are fables, remember how I led my life while we liued  
 together: wherfore you do wrong me to thinke amisse of me now.

This



This report of the yong man proceeded to his honour, because the cause was not knowne to many, why I did receiue him into familiaritie, and if a man must beleue same, were not you thought to be drowned in the sea: for slander and fame are two mischiefes propinquall, to wit, because this her daughter is more sharpe then a sword, more hoter then fire, and more apter then the Maremayde, to perswade: shee is more voluble then water, more swifter then the wind, more quicker then the lightning: wherefore the speech which is uttered with slander, flyeth in manner of an arrow, which woundeth him being absent, against whom it is sent: for hee which heareth and eallie beleueth, being incensed with anger, doth rage against him which is wounded: but fame proceeding from such a wound is manifold, and dispersed into diuers places: and being diuened with the winde of the speech, and being kept vp with the feathers of the tongue, is carried round about euery where, and falleth into their eares which she meeteth. These two plagues haue conspired against me, the same do now possesse your mind, and diuine my speeches from your eares, which when Melite had said, tooke Therfander by the hand and would haue kissed it: but hee moued with the likelyhood of her wordes, remitted his anger conceiued: for that which she had reported of Leucippe, agreeing with Sosthenes wordes which he had signified to him before, did take away all suspicion from him: yet he would not beleene all, for a slander being once crept into ones mind, will very hardly be rooted out. But Therfander hearing that the maid which he loued was my wife, was wonderfully troubled in minde, and conceiued more hatred against me, saying that he would enquire if the matter were so as he hadde heard. Being thus disquieted, he went to bed alone, Melite now being soze grieved, because she could not performe that which she had promised to mee: but Sosthenes hauing dismissed Therfander, requesting him to be absent a while, hee came againe to Leucippe, promising her many things, and pretending some happinelle to her by his countenance, hee hadde her be of good courage, saying; All things Lacana will fall out prosperously

sprouly : Therfander is fo farre in loue with you that he is readie to goe madde ; perhappes hee will marry you : and I woulde you should knowe it is by my helpe alone, which did commend the rarenesse of your excellent betwite vnto him aboue all measure. I fastened this conceyt in his verie marrowe : wherefore leaue off this weeping and be of good cheare , and sacrifice to Venus for this felicitie : besides haue care you remember mee : then sayd Leucippe, God graunt that such happynesse euer come to thee , as thou hast repoxyed vnto mee.

But Sosthenes little suspecting that shee mocked him, thinking shee spake from her heart, sayd : I will recount to thee the estate and wealth of Therfander, that thou maist knowe thou hast greater cause to reioyce. Therefore know this for certaintie, that hee is Melites husband, which you salve heere in the Countrey, and the cheefest in birth amongest the Ionians : whose stocke surpasseth his wealth , but his gentlenesse excelleth all his riches. Moreover , what should I talke of his age ? Thou seest that hee is a young man and betwisfull : which two things women chiefly desire.

Here Leucippe could not endure Sosthenes to prate any longer, saying : How long, thou most infamous tempter, wilt thou procede to defile my eares, with this thy vncleane talke ? What care I for Therfander ? let him bee sayre for Melite ; rich for his Countrey ; courteous and courageous to them which haue neede of his helpe ; it belongeth nothing to mee, whether hee bee nobler then Codrus, or richer then Cræsus. Why doest thou repeate to mee a heape of another mans commendations ? Then commend your maister Therfander, when as hee will cease to offer iniury to other mens wiues.

Then Sosthenes looking vpon her verie earnestly, said : What doe you icast ? Then shee answered , why should I icast ? let mee alone with my fortune , and follow whither the Destinies will haue me : for I knowe I am amongst Wy-  
races :

rates. You ſame ſayde hee, to haue an incurable madneſſe: doth this ſeeme to bee a place for Pyrates: where you may get you a huſband, riches, and delightes: And moreover that man whome the goddeſſe haue deliuered from the pitte of death.

And here taking an occaſſion to ſpeake, hee recounted his ſhipwracke, ſaying: It was the goddeſſe will and prouidence, that hee eſcaped ſo many and infinite daungers: and not vnlike to that which the Poets doe ſayne of Arion, to be carryed through the Seas vppon a Dolphins backe. To which, when Leucippe answered nothing, Solthenes began ſaying: Look about you, and ſee what is fit for your owne profit, and beware you doe not anſwere Therſander after this manner: take heede you doe not ſtirre by a gentle, meeke, and kinde man to choller: which when hee is angry will not endure it: for hee, in whome there is meekeneſſe, and curteſie, if hee doe finde out one of a gentle diſpoſition, hee doth ſhewe himſelfe moze kinde: but if hee doe meeete with an vnciuill one, hee will rage in cruell burning wrath: for it is ſo ordeined by nature, that in whome there is kindneſſe to deſerue well, in the ſame man there is crueltie to reuenge. And thus much for Leucippe at this time.

Clinias and Satyrus, aſſone as they heard that I was caſt into priſon (for Melite declared to them what had happened to mee) by night they came to mee in priſon, deſirous to liue with mee there, but the Tayler would not ſuffer them, conſtraining them to goe forth againſt their willes. But I requested them, that aſſone as Leucippe was returned, they ſhould bring mee woord: cogitating in my minde of Melites promiſe, I was troubled betwene hope and feare: for hope was ioyned with feare, and feare with hope.

Afterwarde the next morning by breake of day, Solthenes returned to Therſander, and Satyrus came to me. Therſander demanded of Solthenes whether he had preuailed with

Leucippe, and by perswasion had wooe her to obey. But he smothering the truth, began to saie a lie, saying: she doth denie after a sort, but that cometh not from the heart, for she seemeth only to me to feare the reproch, least that whē you haue once enioyed your desire, you would then cast her of. Then said he, what belongeth to this matter let her feare no more, for y I may truly confesse, that the desire of hir hath take such roote in my hart, y it cannot easily be plucked out, but I do feare greatly this one thing, whether she be the yong mā's wife as Melite reported, and do earnestly desire to know the certaintie thereof. Thus talking together, they came to Leucippes chamber, where when they had stood, they heard a great groning of one lamenting, wherfore they late doone at the dore, y they might heare al that she said, for she being alone, began thus to cōplain. Alas O Clitiphon (that name she often repeated) thou dost not know where I am, neither in what place I am kept, neither do I know what is become of thee, but both of vs ignorant of one anothers estate, do liue a miserable life. What did Thersander take thee at his house: what hast thou also suffered iniurie: it was once in my mind to aske Sosthenes thy fortune, but I could not find how I might do it safely, for if I had asked for my husbāde, I was in feare least I should purchase thee some harme, by prouoking Sosthenes against thee: or if I shuld haue enquired of a stranger, here also suspicion might haue risen: being thus in doubt, I ceast to enquire for thee. But why doe I speake thus: I haue often gone about to aske for thee, neuer yet could I bring my tongue to aske the question, but yet I did often complain thus to my self: O my husband Clitiphon, the onely hope of Leucippe, and my constant husband, whom no other woman yet could allure to lie withal: although that I did verily think thou hadst forgotten al thy loue to me, when I did behold thee in the countrey. But what shal I answer if Thersander peraduenture come again: what shall I vnfolde all the matter to him, & certifie the very truth: What thou maist not thinke me (Thersander) a base bondslauē, I am the daughter of y general of y army of Byzantiās, & the wife of a penginean chiefe amongst  
the

the Tyrians, I am neither a Thessalian woman, neither is my name Lacæna, this is the reproch of the pyrates, by whom my name was taken away: my husbands name is Clitiphon, my countrey is Byzantium, my father Sostratus, my mother Panchia: I doo not thinke that thou wilt beleue mee when I haue spoken thus, & if thou doo beleue it, I feare least that thou wilt deprive my deere husband of his liberty. Wel, I will put on my counterfeit personage again, and call my selfe Lacæna. Therfander hearing her speake thus, turning him to Sosthenes said; Hast not thou heard her speech, full of griefe, heavinesse, and sorow, how shee hath spoken of many things: how græuously she hath complained: how she hath accused her selfe: an adulterer is preferred before me. This shee I thinke he be a sorcerer, he loueth both Melite and Leucippe, I would Iupiter that I could be Clitiphon. The said Sosthenes, you must not mai-ster leave off to labour, but rather go vnto her, neither will shee tell you that she loueth this adulterer, but so long she careth for him, as long as she wanteth anothers companie: but if you can succede into his place (for you far excell him in beauty) she will quickly forget him: for a new fire doth extingnish the old, & such is the nature of women, that they rather loue the present, then the absent, except perchance they remember them when they want another: wherfore as soone as another cometh, the first is immediatly forgotten. Then Therfander began to pluck vp his mind: for those words which do bring any hope to obtaine the wished thing, are easily beleued, because it cometh so to passe, that the desiring part of the mind, hauing y wished thing his companion, compelleth a man to hope: Therfander, after that Leucippe had thus spoken to her selfe alone, staid a little, that hee might not seeme to haue heard any thing, & setting his countenance that he might seeme moze tractable, at length he went in to her, upon whom he had scarce cast his eyes, when as he burned with a hot desire, for shee seemed to him to be moze beautifull then before: his fire was softened al the night he was from her, her sight now ministring moze matter for the fire, he could not withhold himselfe, but casting himselfe dothone, he

embraced hir, yet he refrained himself as wel as he could. Thus sitting by her he began to finde some idle talke, and scant hanging woll together (a thing it is which often happeneth to louers, if by chance it so fall out they haue some conference with their loues, neither do they speake from their heart, but hauing their minde fixed on her, they doo talke smoothing with theys mouth) and as he was talking he laide his arme ouer her neck about to kisse her: which she foreseeing, cast down her head and hid it in her bosome, yet he was very desirous to embrace her, and by her resistance was moze eager, but she holding downe her head moze and moze, denied his fauour: when he had spent a good while in talking thus, being incensed with an amozous desire. With his left hand he held her by the chynne, with the other he fastned on her haire, by force assaying to view her countenance, & she might looke him in the face. At length, whether being wearie, or whether hauing obtained, hee left off to force her, but Leucippe said vnto him: you do neither behaue your selfe like a freeman, noz like a Gentleman, but do imitate Socrates, who truly is a woorthy seruant for such a master. wherfore leaue off, neither hope to gette any thing except you can change your self from Therfander into Clitiphō: which when she had said, she could scant refraine, loue & anger did so burne within hir. For loue and anger are two firebrands of the mind, anger hath his fire contrary in nature to the heate of loue, but like in power, for the one doth constrain one to prosecute with hate. the other with good will: the mansion places of both these fires is nere to one another, for when a man is possessed with both of them, his mind is like a ballance wherin both the fires are weighed, & the one doth seeme to expell the other, but most commonly loue doth ouercome. When as he obtaineth that first which he did desire. But if he find himselfe to be neglected, hee prayeth in aid of anger, as by reason of vicinage, who presently is at hand, and they both do kindle their fires: but if that anger do once beate downe loue, and as it were driue him out of his house, then he is so farre from helping him to enioy his beloued thing, that hee doth strue to binde him like a slaue in bonds, neither

neither will he ever come in favour againe, although he greatly desire it. Whereby it cometh to passe, that loue overcome must needs yeeld, and desirous to returne to his accustomed place is not able : but when anger hath exercised his forces sufficiently, with very facietie being loathed, is at length remitted, and then loue taketh his force againe, and byingeth secretly desire into the fildes, casteth anger now quite out of his seate.

Thersander at the beginning doubted not to be frustrated of his desire, but when he perceiued all his hope to be lost, forgetting his pleasure conceiued in his mind, strooke her a blow vpon the cheek, saying: thou vile bondslauie, puffed vppe with filthie lust, so; I know all thy affaires very well. Dost not thou thinke thy selfe happie that I would talke with thee? Dost not thou thinke it a great felicitie to kisse thy maister: wherefore dost thou dissemble that which thou dost most desire, counterfetting thy selfe to be dispayred: but doe not I knowe that thou hast liued an harlots life, which hitherto hast followed this adulterer: but since thou wilt not receiue me into thy familiarity, I will teach you minion what it is to denie mee. Then sayde Leucippe, if you haue a delight to play the tyrant, I will endure it as well as I can, so that you shall not take from mee my virginittie: and turning her to Sosthenes, shee said, and beare thou witnesse also with what a minde I endure these iniuries, thou knowest thou hast offered me greater wrong then this.

Then Sosthenes whose guiltie conscience accused him of this crime, blushed for shame, and turning to his maister said: you must beate her fir with rodde, vntill her tormented body aske forgiveness for her trespass, considering it to be a iust reward that shee may learne and knowe what it is to displease her maister.

Then answered Leucippe: Thersander obey your Seruaunt Sosthenes. (for hee counselled you well) and commaunde what torments you please to be prouided, whether it be to be torne in peeces vpon a wheele, to be whipped with



with scourges, to be burnt with fire, it will seme to you to bee a newe kinde of sight: for one woman alone, will strine against so many punishments & depart the conqueror. But thou callest Clitiphon adulterer, when thou art the adulterer thy selfe. But heare you sir, doo you reuerence Diana here; and go about to rauish a virgin in a virgins Cittie: O goddesse why do thy arrowes rest now: What thou a virgin, said Therfander: O ridiculous impudent: what thou a virgins: which hast lye in many nights with pyrates: What I pray you were y<sup>e</sup> theues eunuches: or whether did these theues go into the Philosophers schole, that none were found, which had eyes: Then said Leucippe, I pray you aske your man Sosthenes whether after so long and great violence offered to me by him, I am a virgin or no: for he indeede playd the theefe with me. The Pyrates were moze modest then you: for not one of them would once offer such a thing, but since you dare do such villanie, why should not I rather call this your seate a den of theues, which are not ashamed to commit those things which they haue abhorred to do: you perhappes knowe not what commendation this your impudencie will bring you. But if you kill me what then, there will not be some wanting which will saye, that Leucippe after she had bene amongst the theues, after the rape of Charea, after the violence of Sosthenes, yet was found a virgin: these are the least of all: but this is the most famous commendation and to be preferred before all, that Leucippe keepe her maydehead against the force of Therfander, moze sauadgo then all the pyrates: which suffered her self rather to be slaine then to be violated. Wherefore, provide you whippes, a wheele, fire, iron, and take your fellow counsellor Sosthenes with you, I am both naked, alone, and a woman: and haue no defence, except my liberty, which can neither be whipped with rods, nor cut with iron, nor burnt with fire: that will I neuer leese, and if you cast me into the middle of the flame: there will not bee force enough therein to take it from me.

# The seuenth Booke.

## *The Contents.*

In this Booke is declared, how Therfander cunningly deuise-  
 seth means to brute abroad the death of Leucippe, whom  
 he had shut vp close in the Countrey : hee accuseth Cliti-  
 phon of the murther : Leucippe escapeth out of holde,  
 and commeth into the temple of Diana : Sofstratus com-  
 ming to sacrifice to Diana, findeth his Nephew Clitophon  
 and his daughter Leucippe.



Therfander when as he perceiued how obsti-  
 nately Leucippe persisted in her opinion, be-  
 gan to be distraught in mind, so; he did grieue  
 to see how he was deceiued of his hope; and  
 angry to thinke how he was neglected; being  
 wounded with lone, he deuised with himselfe  
 what he shuld do: amongst these wauering motions of his mind  
 speaking no word to Leucippe he went forth, being prouoked,  
 with anger to run, then gathering his mind together, to discusse  
 the ambiguities thereof, taking counsell first of Sesthenes, he  
 went vnto the Tayler, and purposed in his mind to poyson me,  
 requesting him to consent thereto: to which villanie, when he  
 could not induce him, (so; he feared the crueltie of the people,  
 which punished another in the same office before him, because  
 he offered the attempt in such a matter) yet he obtained this of  
 him, to keep in ward a certain man which he brought, as though  
 he were an offender, in the same place where I was bound: of  
 whom he sained that he would knowe all my estate: the man  
 being brought, was bound not farre from me, who before; was  
 diligently instructed of Therfander, that he should raise some  
 talke of Leucippe, and that he should tell me, that by Melites

commandement she was put to death; which was therfore deuised by Therfander, because that although I could cleare my selfe of the crime, yet I should not go about to enquire for her, whome I thought was already dead. But Melite therfore was chiefly appoynted the Authoꝛ thereof, because that Leucippe being slaine, I should haue espoused, which before was beloued of mee, by shaking this feare from Therfander, in putting him in hope safely to enioy Leucippe: or else because I should hate her, who caused her to be taken away, whe was moze deare to me then my owne life: and so for verie anguish of minde and discontent, I should depart out of the citie. This fellow as soone as he was come in to me, began to tell me a tale, and of purpose he sighed and groined: what life said he, shall we lead in the world to come: what way to saluation may we looke for, if to liue vprightly be not sufficient: Imminent dangers do hang ouer our head, it did behoue me to haue conicured with my self, what he was, and what he had committed, before I had taken my iourney with him. These & such like did he talke to him selfe of set purpose, assaying to make the beginning of his talke by me, that I might aske him the cause of this his lamenting: but my owne cares troubled me moze: wherfore when he had shed a shouer of teares, one of them which was bold with vs; (for unhappie men desire to heare of other mens misfortunes, because that the communication of grief, is as it were an easement of a sorrowfull heart) said, what misfortune is this which hath hapned to thee: what is it credible y thou hast salne guiltlesse into these mishaps: then he rehearsed the cause, why hee himself was cast into bands, but I listened not to his tale: when he had made an end of his speech, now also said he, I pray thee let vs heare y cause of thy misfortune: Then said he, yesterday as I took my iourney out of the citie towarde Smyrna, there came a certain man to me, and enquired of me whether I wot: to whom I answered, that I was going to Smyrna: and I also said he, Godwilling do determine to go thither: we went on our iourney together, and as the maner of travellers is, we eased our iourney with some talke: about dinner time, we wot to an Inne

by the way to bayt: being set downe, there came in foure men, which also sat by vs, seeming as though they would dine with vs. The one did looke vpon vs, beckning & winking vpon one another: wherfore we began to thinke with our selues y they had some suspitio of vs, although we could not perceiue what their becknings ment. He which was with me began to waire pale and to tremble, and in the end he quaked so: feare: which they marking, presently laid hold vpon vs & bound vs: but one of them strooke y man vpon the cheek: he as it were tormented with innumerable punishments, none asking him any question, cryed out; I haue slain a mayd, being hired by Melite, Thersanders wife: so: a hundred peces of gold, she prouoked me to do this vilany: behold the money, which I wil distribute betwixen you, I pray you do not go about to cast me away, nor deceiue your selues of this bootie. When I hearing Melite and Thersander named, was sodainly stroken with his words, as if I had bene wounded with a sword: and turning my selfe to him, What Melite is y said I: Then answered he, the charest woman of this citie: which (as it is reported) is in loue with a Tyrian yong man, which hauing lost a maid whom he loued, and vnderstood that she was sold into Melites house, did make enquiry so: her, who fearing lest by her meanes, this mayd would be alienated from her, priuily caused her to be slaine by this murderer: into whose company it was my ill fortune to hap: he committed the fact, but I (poore wretch) neither seeing it, nor guiltie of word or deed, was taken together with him, as necessary to this detestable murder. But this is the least, a more grauous thing fel out: so: we had not gone a farlong from the Inne, but they toke his money and let him go: and brought me in examinatio before the officers. After I had heard this tragicke discourse, I could neither speak a word, nor shed a teare, so: my voyce fayled me in my mouth, and the moysture was fledde from my eyes, all my members quaked so: feare, and my very heart was broken: neyther had I any life left in my bodie. A little after, when I had driuen away this concept, I beganne to bee of good courage: Howe sayde I, did this Marlet wickedly slay her?

o: into what place did they sing the carkasse: But as soon as he  
 had given me this bone to gnaw on, and had brought that to  
 passe, for which he came, began to be so mute, that I could not  
 w:the one word out of him, except that which I had demanded  
 of him before: you seeme to me, said he, to be partaker also  
 of her death, for this one thing did I heare certainly of the mur-  
 therer, that she was slaine: but when, where, and howe, it  
 is to me unknowne: then did the teares fall from my eyes,  
 which made an apparant signe of my inward grieffe. For as  
 in a bodie which is beaten with whippes, the printes of the  
 stroakes doe not appeare immediately, but after a little space:  
 o: else as the wounde doth not presently shewe it selfe in him,  
 which is stroken with the tuske of a Boar, because it will pe-  
 netrate the deeper: and not long after, there will bee seene a  
 white line which is the index of the wounde, from which be-  
 ing touched, doth flowe whole streames of blood: so the  
 mind, being wounded with the sharpe point of some ill newes,  
 doth not instantly gape, neyther doe the teares immediately  
 come forth, which is as it were the blood of the wounded  
 heart: but after that the tooth of sorrow hath somewhat tou-  
 ched it, then is the minde rent asunder, and the teares hauing  
 made passage for their stream, through the eyes doe flowe a-  
 bundantly: for my minde, so soon as it was stroken with the  
 speech of him that reported the death of Leucippe, as it were  
 with a dart, beganne after a little space to breathe from grieffe,  
 and make passage for the teares: Then says I: what fears  
 was this which allured me with so short ioy: who shewed  
 Leucippe to me, that she might be the cause of newe calami-  
 ties vnto mee: what, because I coulde not satisfie my eyes  
 with beholding, by which alone I was happie: o: if I did  
 beholde, I was not filled with sight, all my pleasure beeing  
 like vnto a dreame: O wretched man that I am! for whom,  
 howe often haste thou died Leucippe: Shall I neuer cease  
 from weeping: I thinke not: for I see a newe death commeth  
 vpon one anothers backe, but fortune before this time hath  
 mocked me with her calamities: but this I see is no sporting  
 matter.

matter: After what meanes was Leucippe taken awaye before in those other supposed deathes I hadde ever some comfort left, first thy whole body, thy head being taken awaye, which I buried: but now thou hast died a double death, both of bodye and soule together: Why hath it availed thee to have escaped the daunger of theirs twice, if that this receiving of Melites, be the taking of thee away from me: Why did I so often kisse the author of thy death: Why did I so sweetely embrace her, and bestowe vpon her my first fruites of Venus, before I gaue them to thee: As I was thus complaining with my selfe: Clinias came in, whom I certified of the whole matter.

But said hee, bee of good courage: who knoweth, whither she be alive againe: hath not shee bene often dead, and yet reviuied: Why then dost thou thus rashly disquiet and bere thy selfe: you may meditate of it at your leysure, when you knowe certainly that shee is deade indeede. You came to ieste with mee, sayde I, so; howe can you knowe it more apparantlye: surely I doe thinke I haue founde a happie waye to death, and it is such a one, that Melite also shall not escape free: For I had decreede (as you knowe) if so the destinies woulde suffer mee, to wash awaye this objected crime of adultery by iudgement: But nowe I purpose to take a quite contrary course. I will acknowledge the crime, saying that I and Melite, burning in loue together, did hire this miscreant priuily to murder Leucippe, so shee shall suffer worthy punishment, and I will leaue my lothsome life: the gods wil grant al things I hope to fall out more happily. What sayde Clinias dare you undertake so filthy a facte committed: and confesse her death which was your onely loue: then said I: There is nothing dishonest which bringeth shame, and confusion to the enemye. I beeing in this case, not long after there came one to deliuer this man accused of the false murther, who sayd he was appointed by the Archontes, and that hee shoulde bee brought to aunswere those things which shoulde bee objected against him: In the meane tyme

Clinias and Satyrus comforted mee, and perswaded me also not to confesse any thing in iudgement as I hadde decreed.

But they the next day hired a house, and there dwelt in that, that they might not be seene in companie with Melite: the next day I was brought into the Court, and where Therlander was present with a great apparance, hauing brought no lesse then ten lawyers to plead his cause, neither I, being readye; to die, would go about to sue for Melites defence.

After that they had made an ende of theyr argument, and licence was graunted to mee to speake: all these sayd I, which haue pleaded for Therlander and Melite, haue declared nothing but niere toyes, you shall heare mee faithfully and diligently declare the whole matter as it is. I hadde a friende sometimes, boyme at Byzantium, her name was Leucippe, which I did thinke to haue perished (for shee was violently taken from mee by the Egyptian pyzates) after it so chanced I fell in companie with Melite at Alexandria, with whome growing into better acquaintance, I came from thence hither, where I found Leucippe seruing Sosthenes chiefe steward of Therlanders landes: but howe Sosthenes could receiue a free woman into bondage, or what familiaritie hee hadde with the Pyzates, I leaue to your gentle consideration. Melite after shee perceiued that I hadde recouered my olde loue againe, fearing least I shoulde setle my minde vpon her, tooke counsell to make her awaie, which I also allowed, for why shoulde I denie it: and when shee had promised to make me Lord of all her wealth, I hired a damned peasant to murder her, promising him a hundredth partes of Gold: so he hauing committed the fact, fled away, neither since that time did I euer heare of him. But loue seeing himselfe thus troubled, suffered me not to go long vneuenged, for knowing the mayde was murdered, being charged with an euill conscience, I neuer ceased to weepe since that time, but now being burned with the desire of her, I do loue her dead, neither do I accuse my selfe for any other cause,



cause, but that I would haue you send me thither where my  
 loner is, since that in your presence I am a murtherer, and de-  
 sire to die, I cannot endure to liue any longer: which when  
 they had heard me apparantly confesse, were amazed at the  
 vnlooked for issue of the matter, but especially Melite. The  
 lawyers which defended Thersanders cause, when they heard  
 that, cryed out for ioy, but they of Melites side did examine her,  
 if the cause were thus certaine. But she being wonderfully dis-  
 tempered, denied utterly some things, other things she granted  
 and of purpose very closely she seemed to confesse: but what I  
 had told of Leucippe she verily affirmed, that all was most  
 true except her death: wherefore when her speech agreed with  
 my confession, they which defended Melite came so into  
 suspicion of her, as that they were vncertain what speech they  
 should vse to defend her. But Clinias when there was a great  
 cry and tumult risen, stood vp in the middle: giue me leaue (said  
 he) to speake a little, since the iudgment is now to be giuen of  
 his life: which when he had obtained he wept, saying: O you  
 men of Ephesus, doo not rashly condemn this young man to  
 death, which you see is desirous to die, which is the onely easing  
 of mischiefs to miserable men, he hath taken vpon him the im-  
 pious fact of wicked men, that suffering punishment hee might  
 finde some refuge for his aduersities. I will declare to you in  
 few words as briefe as I can, what his misfortune is. This  
 yong man (as he said) had a louer, neither did he saue any thing  
 which he spoke of her concerning the Pirates and Sosthenes,  
 for whatsoeuer he said which did happen before her death were  
 true: shee was sodainely taken away out of all mens sightes,  
 but howe that was doone, whether shee be yet dead or a-  
 liue I cannot tell: this one thing I did learne, that shee  
 was beloued of one Sosthenes an acquaintance of the pirates,  
 and because she would not yield to his filthy desires, hee execu-  
 ted his villany vppon her: now since he thought that she was  
 dead, he denieth also to liue any longer, finding him selfe the au-  
 thor of her death: he him selfe confessed to me that hee did desire  
 to die, and chiefly for the griefe which hee conceiued for her  
 death

death. Thinke you with your selues againe and againe, whether it seeme any thing likely to you, that hee which hath killed another would be willing to die with him whom he hath slaine: or whether any one can bee founde exercising his enimities so familiarly, as that moued with pittie of him whom hee hath slaine, he would desire to ende his life and to accompanie him. What hatred I pray you can be cast away so soone: by the immortal gods do not beleue this, neither cast away one which is rather worthe of pittie then punishment: but if he be the authour of this murther, as he saith he is, let him bring forth that hired varlet: shewing the maide slaine, with the time and place where it was done: but if he can neither name the murtherer nor shew the body murthered, wherfore should any man accuse him of the murther? I loued (said he) Melite, therefore I tooke away Leucippe: but why doth hee thus often repeat her name whom he hath slaine, and not once name her whom he loueth so earnestly? Do you thinke any man so inconstant to himself, as y<sup>e</sup> he hateth that which he loueth, & loueth that which he hateth? Do not you rather thinke that a louer, although convicted, yet to saue his loue, will denie the fact: but you must consider why he did accuse Melite if she did neuer commit such a hainous crime. I request you againe to consider, not that you might thinke me to vse this speech to bring Melite into controuersie, but that I may repeat the whole matter in order. Melite was in loue with this yong man, with whom she hath had often conference concerning their marriages before this seafaring man came home. Moreover, his louer whom he thought had bene slaine by the pyrates, was founde (as hee saide) with Sosthenes, not knowing that she was his loue, deliuered her from bondes wherewith Sosthenes had bound her: shee receiued her into her house, and being now freed from his bondage, she had her in great estimation: then perceiuing the truth, she sent her into the countrey, that shee might apply her selfe to husbandrie, and after that time she was neuer seene of any: Melite her selfe and both her maids wil witnesse that I speake the truth. But this brought him into suspicion, fearing least she being

being overcome with the heate of rage of slaunder should priuily kill her. Moreover, and other thing increased this murthering humour: while I was in prison a certaine man was committed thither (for what fault I knowe not) who reported that he fell in company with a villaine which murdered Leucippe, which openly confessed it, that for a summe of money hee was hired by Melite to doo it: but hee sayde (I will not auouch the certaintie thereof: it is meete therefore the the truth bee sought forth, which for to do is no very hard matter, when you haue him here which made mention in prison of the murther, of which matter first I would haue him to be examined. Moreover, lette Sosthenes be sent for, and the two maides, whereby of him you may learne by what meanes he took her into seruitude of the others, and by what manner shee is thus gone out of all mens sights. And before that these things be sifted out thoroughly, there is neither lawe nor right why hee should be depeined of his life, he leauing his owne mad sayings, for greefe and sorrow compell him to this madnesse.

Melite brought forth the maides, and requested that Sosthenes also might be brought into the Court, supposing that hee had Leucippe. But Therfander fearing least by him the matter would come to light, sent one priuily to Sosthenes, to bidde him flie away with as much speede as might be, before that they came thither who were sent to fetch him: wherefore taking a horse he rode in post haste, being certified that if he were once taken the whole matter would be defeated. Sosthenes was then with Leucippe about to salue her liues: wherefore being called on with a great clamor, he went forth, and vnderstanding the matter, full of feare, thinking that the Sergeants were at hande to attach him, taking a horse hee rode in all haste towarde Smyrna. The messenger returned backe to Therfander, and that is most true as it seemeth to me, that the memoie is often ouerwhelmed with feare.

During the time that Sosthenes was in this fright, for

getting all things which hee hadde to doe, he had forgotten also to locke the doores of the house wherein Leucippe was inclosed (for seruants are oftentimes most fearefull when any danger is at hand.) In the meane season Therlander rolling into silence Melites matters, said: this fellowe heere whaffesuer he is, hath prated sufficiently, I cannot choose but marvel at your bluntnesse, which when you finde an apparant murtherer, taken manifestly in the fact though it be moze, heinous, he doth accuse himselfe, yet you wil not giue him to the executioner; but let this cosener bee heere to fill your eares with admonishing and lamenting, whome I doo feare to be partaker also of the murther: wherefoze I do not see what neede there is of further inquisition in a matter so apparant. Moreover, I am brought into that beleefe that I thinke hee hath committed some other murther, for Sosthenes whome they doo so much call for, hath bene away from me this thre dayes, neither doth this seme to abhorre from the truth, to bee done with their generall counsell. Wherefoze I do verily thinke that they also haue slaine him, knowing that I had no other man to bring for my witness. But I would to God Sosthenes liued, and that it were possible that I could bring him forth to you: but lets vs imagine that hee were heere, what would you demand of him whether hee bought a mayde: and whether Melite redeemed her from him? Go to, let it be so, hee bought her, Melite redeemed her, he confesseth this by me, what else haue you to demand: nothing truly, those things are confessed, Sosthenes is quiet. But now let my speech turne to Melite and Clitiphon, what haue you to do with my mayde: for she is my seruant indeede: neither did this craftie Therlander speake for any other intent, but that hee might bring Leucippe backe againe into seruitude, if perchappes shee were aliu. Moreover hee added this, Clitiphon hath confessed that hee hath murdered her, and maketh himselfe guiltie of the fact, but Melite denieth it, but the proofes of the maides do gainesay that, for it is knowne that they redeemed Leucippe of Melite, who as yet is not returned,

turned, what may wee thinke to become of her: what will you haue moze? she is sent away: to whom? they are silent: wherefoze it is manifest enough, that some one which hath murthered her was hired by them: which the maides do knowe very well, but would not declare it to any moze, least the matter should come to light. They left her perhaps amongst a number of theues, that by them shee might be carried away.

I knowe not what they haue deuised of one which was in prison, of whom this matter was first reported, when therefore will you leaue off to lend your eares to such foolish tales, and dispatch this weightie matter? What say you: doo you thinke that this man would accuse himselfe except it were Gods prouidence it should be so?

Here Therlander had made an end of all his speeches, and had approued it with an oath, that he could not tel what was become of Softhenes, it seemed to the Prince to giue iudgement, (he was of the kings stocke, in whose power it was to examine all matters of life and death, and to giue iudgement thereof, although it was decreed by the ancient lawes, that hee should haue counsellors which should direct him what to doe) wherefoze (saide he) it seemeth to me, the matter being communicated also to my fellowes in this office, according to the order of the lawe to punish him with death, which saith that hee which accuseth himselfe should be condemned without any further inquisition: but for Melires iudgement, it shall be deferred until the two maides be examined. Therlander caused his oath to be registred down, that he was altogether ignorant what was become of Softhenes, & it was decreed that I should be tormented vpon some engine, to confesse whether Melice were guiltie or no: my clothes being plucked from my backe, I was hoisted vp aloft, some bringing fire, some whips, some a wheele, but Chiris wept bitterly, when behold a Vest of Diana crowned with a garland of bayes, beganne to come into the market place, for that was a signe that strangers came to offer sacrifices vnto the goddess, which when it came to passe, they ought

to stay so long from the execution until the sacrifice of the goddess was ended, wherefore I was let downe againe. The author of this sacrifice was Sostratus, Leucippes father: for when the Byzantians had gotten the victorie in the battell against the Thracians before the goddess *Diana*, they thought it meete to offer sacrifice to her, as it were giuing her thanks for her ayde which shee did sende them. The Goddess appeared in the night priuately to Sostratus, and foretolde him that he shoulde finde a daughter and a sonne in law at Ephesus. By this time Leucippe hauing opened the doores of the house, fearing least Sostratus which went forth a little before, hadde stood at the doore, looked round about to see if she could espie him; but when she saw that he was not there, she beganne to be of good courage: seeing then that unlucked for she was deliuered out of these dangers, she beganne to plucke vpper her heart, and decreed to vse the benefit of fortune: for when as *Diana* her Temple was not farre off from those fieldes, going out of the house, shee went thither. This temple in ancient times was not opened, without some great occasion, wherein it was lawfull for men and virgins to enter, especially when any matter of life was in question. It was counted a hainous matter for women to enter therein, except seruants which were called into questions of law by their masters, for then it was lawfull for them to sie to the Goddess for succour. While Sostratus lead the Priest into the market place to defer the execution, Leucippe was going into the Temple, and it so happened that shee had almost mette her father: but I, the companie being dismissed, was lette loose, a great number of people following me, some pittied my case, some prayed to the gods for me, some asked me diuers questions, amongst whom was Sostratus, who as soon as hee sawe me forthwith knew me, for as I spoke in the beginning hee was at Tyrus, when Hercules sacrifices were solemnized, and there hee stayde until the accustomed rights were solemnized: wherefore since that time hee carried mee in remembrance, especially when hee was admonished in a dream that hee should finde vs here.

Wherefore



of Clitophon and Leucippe.

Wherefore comming neare vnto me, he saide: This truly is Clitophon: but where is Leucippe: Then I, as one as I knew him, cast my eyes vpon the ground: they which were present, began to repeate vnto me, that which I had confessed: but he graciously sighing and shaking his head, cast his eyes vpon me, in such sort, as if he would haue looked through me: neither durst I resist him, for he strooke me vpon the face: but Clinias comming between vs, staid his hand, and sharply rebuked him, saying: What doe you now: why doe you so rashly offer violence vnto him, which doth loue Leucippe better then your selfe: which of his owne accord offered himselfe to death, because he had heard Leucippe was dead: speaking many more things to him, that he might pacifie his fury. But he calling vpon the goddesse, began thus to complaine; O goddesse is this the cause wherefore thou didst bring me hither: Is this that which thou didst foretell me in my dreame: I truly did beleue it, thinking I should finde my daughter also: and surely I haue receiued a goodly reward, I haue found her murtherer. Then Clinias hearing mention of the dreame was wonderfull glad, saying: Father be of good cheare, for the goddesse will not be a lyer, (beleue my prophecies) thy daughter Leucippe is aliue, do not you see how she hath escaped from the hands of her torturers: in the meane season, one of the Sorterns came running to the Priest, and tolde him, that there was a strange mayde which came to Diana for succour: which when I heard, I began to plucke vp my spirits: and lifting vp my eyes againe, I seemed to be aliue. But Clinias turning to Sostratus, said: Beleue me father, my Oracles are true: and hee asked the Sortern whether she was faire, to whom the Sortern answered: I neuer saw one more beawtiful, except she were Diana. Then I leaping for ioy, what saide I, dost thou say it is Leucippe? He answered, yea: for so she saith she is called, her Countrey is Bizantium, her father is Sostratus: Clinias for verie ioy, shouted and clapped his handes. Sostratus for the great gladnesse which he conceiued, fell downe in a maze. I leaped in my letters as it were to the skie, and presently went into the temple:



the keepers thinking that I would haue runne away, spake to euery man that met me, to take holde of me, and stay me: but I ran as if I had wings at my feet. At length as I was thus running, there came one to me, I knowe not what hee was, which tooke me by the hande, and woulde haue brought mee backe: but being now more bolde, I withstood them, wherfore they would haue carried me to the prison. In the meane while the priest and Clinias were at hande, but Clinias speaking first, sayd; whither lead you the man: he neuer did the murder wherof he is condemned. Sostratus spake vnto them to the same effect, seeing that hee was her father, whome they thought to be slain. They which were there present vnderstanding the matter, reioyced greatly, and extolled with prayes the Godhead of Diana, and standing about me, they forbade me to be carried to prison. The keepers, when as the lawe would not quit me to go free, would not let mee loose, untill a priest, at the request of Sostratus promised to be my suretie: wherfore beeing loosed of my fetters, I ranne with as much speede as I could to the temple, Sostratus following me, but I know not whether with like ioy, being certainly assured, that there is no courser so swift whom fame cannot ouerrunne: for she flying befoze vs, hastening & running apace, certified Leucippe of the conuining of her father: wherfore running forth of the temple as fast as she could, she embraced her father, casting her eyes vpon me: which although I was constrained by reason of Sostratus presence not to embrace her, yet I neuer cast mine eyes from her countenance, so with looks we did salute one another.

The

# The eight Booke.

## The Contents.

In the last Booke is to be seene the false accusations of Thersander, who for a iust rewarde was banished his countrey. Clitiphon was freed, and afterwarde happily married to his beloued Leucippe, with many other descriptions happening in the same, as the description of the Pipe of Pan, and the fountaine of Styx.



At Thersander whilst that we were talking together in the Temple, bringing his witnesses with him, followed after with great speed: and turning himselfe to the Priest, cryed out with a lowde voyce, saying: Thou hast done vnjustly, before these which are here present I speake it, which hast deliuered

one from bondes which is condemned by the lawe. Forsoeuer, thou hast hidden this my bondslawe an impudent and vnchast thing, and almost out of her wittes for the companie of men: thou hast kept her close in thy Cell, which I would vorte willingly knowe with what right thou canst maintaine it. Then I hearing him call Leucippe immodest and vnchast, was wonderfully moued in my minde, and not bearing these contumelious wordes, he scant hauing ended his speech: thou sayd I, art thise moze seruile; made and immodest, Leucippe is a free woman, a virgin, and worthy of a Goddesse. What, sayde he, dare you prate, Sir, beeing bound and condemned? And with as great force as he could, he strooke me twice vpon the face, that streames of blood gushed out of my nose, and striking me the thirdtime,

his hand bathed against my teeth: and hauing hurt his fingers, with a great groane he plucked backe his hand: so that my teeth seemed to reuenge the iniury which was offered to my nose. But he for the griefe of the hurt, effeminately like a woman wept: then he ceased to strike me againe. But I seeing his finger hurt, complaining of violence offered to me there, I filled the temple with a great clamour: whither shall we sic the violence of these grosse heads: what gods shall we worship after Diana? for we are beaten in the temples, and we are strooken before the sacred altars of the goddess: In desert places where no witnesses are, such facts are committed: but thou before the gods themselves, doest exercise thy authoritie: and when as the stately temples of the goddess are a refuge for the innocent, I being guiltlesse, haue receiued a wound before her presence: who can deny therefore but that these blowes were giuen to Diana? and when he could not be content with words, he gaue me wounds, such as are giuen in warres, and hath defiled the floze with mens blood. Who euer sacrificed so vnto Diana of Ephesus? What is the lawe among the Barbarians, the Scythians, and them which inhabite the mountaine Taurus, to sacrifice to Diana with mens blood. Thou hast done as if Ionian were Scythia: and Ephesus Taurica: but why doest not thou drawe thy sword vpon me: neither hast thou need to drawe it, since thy hands supply the vse therof. While I did thus lament with my selfe, a great concourse was made, and all the people came round about me: and many beganne to blame the man, others exclaimes of his impuritie: then said the Priest, are not you ashamed thus publicly in the temple to behaue your selfe? Wherefore said I, with a good courage, thus you see I men of Ephesus, how I am vsed, which am a free man, and a Denizen of no base Citie. I had almost perished, being brought into hazard of my life, except the slaunders of this wicked man being laid open, Diana by her holy goodnes had now deliuered me out of his hands: now haue I need to go out of the temple, and wash my face: neither is it lawefull we do it here, lest the holie water should be defiled with polluted blood. In the meane season,

son Therfander, when as hee was thrust out of the temple by many, as he was going, he spoke thus to himselfe : Thou art nowe condemned in thine owne cause, neither long after shalt thou be unpunished, the pipe shall make triall of this harlot which counterfeiteth her virginitie. After he was gone I went forth and washed my face, but when supper time was come, one of the priestes invited vs to his house; but I being guiltie of those things which Sostratus had reported, durst not looke him in the face: Leucippe also for shame looked vpon the ground, so that the supper seemed to be sorrowfull : at length Bacchus did remove away our shame, for hee is the author of libertie : and then the priest turning to Sostratus said : Why I pray you doe not you shew vnto vs the order of your warre, wherein I delight to heare of your worthy stratagems, for pleasant discourses well agree with wine. When Sostratus taking the occasion to speake, said : what I did was of no great valour, and therefore not worthy the rehearsal : my name is Sostratus, my countrey Byzantium, I am vncle to this youth, father to this maid, the rest *D* Clitiphon declare now, what soeuer they be, for if any aduersitie hath happened to me, it is not to be given to thee but to fortune : then I repeated all things in order which hadde hapned to me after I fled from Tyris : first my scaping shipwracke, our landing at Egypt, the thames, the rape of Leucippe, the counterfeit cutting of her belly at the altar, the craftines of Menelaus, the loue of Charmides, the medicine of Chærea, the rapine of the Pyrates, the wound in my thigh, whose skarre I shewed there: but after I came to Melite I declared whatsoeuer had happened to me, with as much modestie as I could, admitting no falsheod to the truth, and first I described my loue, her continencie, then how long she liued vnto me, and how I fedde her with hope. Moreover, I declared whatsoeuer she spake, whatsoeuer she complained, whatsoeuer also were done in the ship whils we raine from Alexandria to Ephesus, howe we lay together, and howe abstinently I behaued my selfe, as if I hadde bene an eunuch. Then I shewed all my behauiour towards her, the supper, and her false accusation of

me, and continued all things vntill Sostratus remitting, committing onely this inditement of mine: and thus much I spoke concerning my owne accidents which had happened to mee, I repeated also the calamities of Leucippe, which were farre greater then mine, shewing first how she serued, how she digged the earth, and lost the grace of her head, which shauing the haire can witnes: but when I came to make mention of Therfander and Sothenes, I did set downe euery thing so easily as they were committed, that they seemed to be but newly done. But euer I noted this, that in telling my tale I sought to grace Leucippe as much as I could, *Shee*, said I, hath suffered all these aduersities, and vntouched as she came from Byzzantium so both she remain yet, neither do I account this for a commendation to my selfe that I haue ended none of these things, for which chiesely I proposed my iourney: we truely father, did take vpon vs our iourney aduisedly, but we were compelled to it by the extreame heate of loue, that woorthily it might be called the flight of louers. Moreouer, both our brethren went together with vs, and I doo keepe my virginity (if men haue any as yet vntouched, as Leucippe doth hers) since that I hadde learned long before to consecrate it to the honour of Diana. But you *O Lady Venus*, be not displeased with vs, though you may seeme as yet neglected, wee would not celebrate our marriages our father being away, hee is now here present, wherefore be thou fauourable vnto vs: which when they had heard, the priest was astonied with the very admiration of them. Sostratus wept when I repeated the misfortunes of Leucippe. After I had made an end of my speech, I haue (said I) rehearsed all our mischances, but yet, *O diuine priest*, I would very willingly know one thing of you, what that was which Therfander when he went out of the temple, determined to do to Leucippe? When said he, your question I like very well, and it is mete also that I should declare this vnto you. *See* you yonder wood (said he) behinde the temple, therein is a caue, into which it is not lawfull for any to enter but virgins, a little within the doore there is a pipe hanging vp, which kinde

of instrument is much vsed amongst the Byzantians: now you do vnderstand what I say, but if any of you haue any skill in musicke, I will declare vnto him the whole vse of it, with all the historie of God Pan, and to what end it belongeth. This pipe is compacted of many little pipes, all made of reedes, all which isyned together doe yelde a sound as if they were but one pipe, they are so placed one by another, that they doe seeme to ioyne in order together, the foreside and the hinder be all alike, but yet one reede is higher then another, which are so placed for the better consort, for as much as the first is higher then the second, and the second higher then the third, continuing the like equall portion vnto the ende, their sound is very pleasant, at the top very shrill and loude, but at the bottome low and base, and both these are in the outermost side of the pipe. This pipe is like to that of Pallas, but here the fingers do distinguish the sound, there the mouth: it was vpon a time when this pipe was no pipe, neither a reede, but a most beautifull damosell, which when she did flie from God Pan who then pursued her, she got her selfe into a most thicke wood, but Pan pursuing her with fresh sute, laide hands on her, and when he thought he had her fast by the haire, he saw he had his hand ful of reedes, which they say did rise out of that place where the virgin did sinke down: but the god being ouercome with wrath, cut down these reedes, vnder which he thought she had hid her self, but not hauing found hir, he was moued with the wicked fact, thinning that he had put his loue to death wherfore he sighed, groined, & gathering  $\text{p}$  reedes, cut as though they were her members, placing them in order, & began to kisse them, & while he thus annoyedly lamented, & breathing into the hollownes of them, as it were into the wounds of the virgin, the breath being inclosed therein, through  $\text{p}$  narrow passage thereof there came a sound, and this was the first beginning of the pipe, which afterward Pan himselfe did hang in his caue & there to this day it is kept, & the reposit went that this god would often resort thither, and play according to his accustomed maner, but in latter times the inhabitants of the country thinking to obtain fauor of  $\text{p}$  goddesse

Diana, consecrated vnto her such a pipe, vpon this condition, that shee should suffer nene to play thereon except they were virgins: wherefoze if any mayde come in suspition of her maidenhead lost, the people both bying her to the gates of this caue, that they may be tryed by this pipe, for shee which is suspected of whoredome, adorne in a long garment appointed for that purpose, doth descend into the caue, where taking the pipe and putting it to her mouth, if she be a virgin a most sweet and a most heavenly sound is heard, whether it be because that place hath a Myll sound hidden in rocks, or whether because Pan himselfe doth play vpon it, the gates are open of theyr owne accord, and the virgin returneth crowned with a garland of pine tree, but if shee saue her selfe a virgin, in steede of playing on the pipe, the caue sendeth weeping and mourning, wherefoze the people leauing the woman there, depart away. But the third day the virgin which is gouernour of the place, goeth into the caue, where shee findeth the pipe thowen downe, but the woman is not to bee founde: this triall must you abide, wherefoze bethinke your selfe before you go downe, if Leucippe be a virgin (as I truly would haue her) shee shall finde the pipe fauourable vnto her, whose triall neuer deceiued any. Leucippe before the priest hadde ended his tale, Woe not you (said she) take care for me, for I will very willingly descend threin, wishing to be locked fast without any companion. I am very gladd (quoth the priest) that you are so well resolu'd, reioycing at this your felicitie. But when it beganne to waxe late, euery one went to his lodging where the priest had appointed: Clinias did not sup with vs because he would not seeme to trouble our host, but he returned thither where he lodged before. But Sosstratus hauing heard that which was reported of the pipe, seemed vnto vs to feare, lest that for modesties sake to him wee would helpe our owne virginity: wherefoze I beckened to her priuily that she should rid her father of that fear, for she had learned before how to perswade him to beleue it, seeming also to suspect the like matter, because she perceiued so sone what I meant by my beckening, for she going to bedde  
hauing



hauing done her dutie to her father, had him be of good comfort,  
 saying, father beleue my wordes, for neuer a one of vs here (so  
 Diana preserue me) hath dissembled in any thing. The next  
 day when the sacrifices were readie, Sostratus and the priest  
 went about their offerings, and the multitude of people assem-  
 bled together, to be partakers of their oblations: and they cried  
 out with great applause to the goddesse. But Therlander (for  
 he also was then present) went vnto the Gouernour, saying:  
 Let vs deferre the appearance vntill to morrow: for whome  
 you yesterday condemned, many haue let go free, but Scithenes  
 is not to be found, wherefore in the meane time, I will pro-  
 uide that my witness be readie. But when the day came,  
 Therlander made a speech in this forme, what wordes shall I  
 vse? what beginning of speaking should I make? or whome  
 should I accuse first or last? I do not know, for many things  
 are done boldly by many, which offer themselves to mee to be  
 spoken of, alike and in greatnesse, and more manfull in that it  
 is superfluous to be spoken of in this accusation, for I feare  
 least that I shall not expresse in my speech, that which my  
 minde doth conceiue, since my tongue both strue to drawe  
 th. m to my remembrance. For while that I haften to speake,  
 of those things which hitherto haue not bene spoken, all my  
 licence seemeth to be taken away from me, so that I cannot fi-  
 nish my causes which I begunne: for when adulterers kill o-  
 ther mens seruants, murderers ravish other mens wiues, and  
 bawdes doe deliuer men condemned from their punishment,  
 when harlots do prophane the holy Temples of the gods, wee  
 had neede of diuerse accusers. Recite the decree of the gou-  
 nour, and his counsell: you heare what his sentence is, I les-  
 sing the accuser: you haue decreed once that Clitophon should  
 die, where is the headman to hang him by: where do not you  
 giue him payson? Acce according to the lawe he is deade,  
 and the day of his punishment is passed, what say you (ye  
 religious and mercifull priests) I pray you what doth the lawe  
 provide for them, which go about to set them free which are al-  
 ready condemned to die: either sure yours authority is greater

then the power of the the Prince and his counsaile, or else you haue done amisse, wherefoze I most noble prince you must come downe, and giue this man your place and authoritie to iudge weighty matters, you haue no more power to punish twicked men, for this fellow absolueh whom he list: why doe you stand like a priuate person amongst vs? Why do not you get vp, and sit in your throne, and declare the lawe vnto vs: or if you please cast all lawes aside, and gouerne like a tyzant? Do not thinke your selfe, I man, but to bee honoured a like with Diana her selfe, whose honour thou hast filthily argo- gated to thy selfe: who euer saw her temple made a prison, as it plainly appeareth, when a murtherer, and an adulterer shall stande before the Goddesse, I most vnworthy fact! an adulter- rer to lodge with Diana, and an vnchaste and immodest wo- man to defile her Temples. I most mightie prince, it behou- ueth you now to looke about you, and to suppress these mani- folde vices, which lately are growen vp in this common wealth.

Then stode by the priest, a man most ready to replie, and one which was well read in Aristophanes, beganne to in- ueigh verie coldly and merrily agaynst Therlander his youth. It is (said he) an argument of an impure mouth, to reproch- fully to inueigh agaynst honest and byright men: for hee not onely here, but also euery where else, hath had his tongue rea- dy to speake reprochfullie of anie man: being a youth, hee was conuersant with all immodest persons, with them hee spent his lyfe: when hee is farthest from all modestie, hee most of all pretendeth continencie, feigning himselfe studi- ous of the liberrall sciences, yet subiect to all sinne and iniqui- tie, hee abuseh them to his owne lust: for leauing his fathers house, hee hyred a Cottage, where hee dwelt, flying the com- panie of honest men, and selling those of whome hee might haue any gaine: when hee did exercise his minde with these lewde vices, yet hee counterfeited priuatenesse. I my selfe haue seene him annoynt his bodie in the scholes, runne races, and how young men (for hee did euer strine with his  
superi-

superiours) did abuse his bodie: and this hee did when hee was a youth: but when hee came to mans estate, whatsoeuer was priuately done by him, hee made it known: but being nowe waxen elder in yeares, hee exercised all thinges whatsoeuer did please him, enermoze sharpening a letwde and dissolute tongue, which hee vsed to all dishonestie, that hee woulde spitte his reproches in euerie mans face, carrying that malapert stoutnesse in his countenaunce, which hee conceived in his minde: insomuch that whome you haue thought worthy of the Dietheode, hee doth not feare in most scurrile wordes to reuile. If I had liued anie where else then in all your sightes, I knawe hee woulde haue spoken moze liberally of me, and of those whose companie I vse: But when you your selues doe knawe, howe farre from them I haue ledde my life, which hee doth accuse mee off: I will refuse those things as well as I can, which hee hath obiected agaynst mee. Thou hast (sayeth hee) lased one condemned to die: and at this he doth repine, calling mee Tyzant, and casting manie moze vile tauntes vpon me: spuing vp the rancorous poison from his heart, as though it were moze likely that he were a Tyzant, which deliuereth the guiltlesse, and not condemned: then he which deliuereth the slanderers. But first, what law had you to cast a straunger and a freeman into prison: Which of the gouernours appoynted it: by what iudgement was he commaunded to be bound: But let vs confesse that he is guiltie of all these things which thou hast layde to his charge: is it not the dutie of the law to enquire, and to conuince by sufficient prooue: is it not the fruition of the law which hath authoritie ouer thee and all, to commaund him to bee bounde: neither is it in euerie mans powere to commaund it without the iudgement of the lawe. If that thou dost arrogate this to thy selfe, why dost not thou shut the doores, adicurne the court, and cast out the officers: But what thou hast obiected to me before the prince, may be moze iustly and truly spoken of thy selfe. A prince it is you which must rise vp to Thersander, for you haue authoritie but only in wordes: this one man alone intede,

doth

doth all which becommeth you to do, and that mozeouer which you neuer would dare to doe, you haue counsellors without which you wil decree nothing, neither is there any thing which by your authority you dare set downe, befoze that you sit down in your throne: no; did you euer at your house command any man to be bound. But this Gentleman, hee is both people, gouernour, prince: and to conclude, he one, is made all. He punisheth at home, hee giueth sentence, he commaundeth to be bound, and the euening is iudgement time with him. A night Judge, and worthe of the darke, which nowe exclaimeth againe, thou hast vnloosd a guiltie person, and one whose sentence is to die: but what guiltie person I pray you? to what death? I bid thee speake the cause of his damnation, thou wilt say he is condemned of murther: then he hath killed one? But what is shee? Canst thou shewe her? No truely, thou canst not. Her whome thou sayest was murdered, standeth here befoze thy face, and yet art not thou ashamed to accuse one of murther. This is not the Image of the Mayde: neither hath Pluto sent her hither dead to reproue thee: but thou art rather to be condemned of murther, and that of a double one too, which did kill the Mayde by report, and wouldst haue slaine the man in deed: thou wouldst haue slaine her in deed, we knowe all that that then diost to her in the countrie. But the great Godhead of Diana, was the preservation of them both, by taking the one out of Solthenes hands, and deliuering the other out of thy fingers. But why diddest thou sende away Solthenes? Art not thou ashamed not onely to accuse strangers, but also to belie and slander them. Thus much I haue to say, to cleare my selfe frō those crimes which thou diddest obiect against mee: but that which belongeth to these strangers, I leaue the defence of them to your owne consciences. But when as another patrone, a man of no obscure house, was about to speake for mee and Melite: another of Therсандers aduocates, whose name was Sopater, preuented him. Now said he, good M. Nicostratu (for so our patron was called) it is my turne to speake against these adulterers, for

Thersander

Thersander his speech was onely occupied in accusing the Priest, neither did hee touch any thing which belonged to this guiltie person, whe rsoe I will proue him woorthy of this & another death, then shall you haue time to quit him if you can : when he had said so, striking by his haire, and making ready his forehead to lie, he began thus: You haue heard the vnseemely and dishonest talke of the priest, wherein he hath shewed nothing but only deuised fall crimes against Thersander, taking choys the beginning of his speech, from those things which Thersander had spoken of him : but that which Thersander did speake of him he is able to defende and iustifie for true, soe he deliuered a guiltie person from bonds, entertained a harlot, and hath lodged an adulterer: he whilst that hee did go about to bring Thersander into ennie by reprouing of his life, did deale altogether by slaundering : if there be any thing which becommeth a priest to do, it is this chiefly, to keepe his tongue from slaundering. But leauing these, let vs come to the matter in debate which he spake of openly, complaining that the adulterer manifestly taken was by vs, cast into prison : I cannot chosse but maruell wherefoze the priest would labour so greatly in defending these olde matters, although I coniectue at the cause, surely he beheld their faces, wherof one is beautiful and of tender yeeres, the other is not only well favoured, but also faire and personable stature, and iudged fitt for his owne pleasures. But which of these doth most delight thee? you sate altogether, and you lay altogether, neither was there any beholder of your nightly reuels: wherefoze I feare least that that which was Dianas temple, you haue made it the sanctuary of Venus, but afterwards it shall be decreed whether you be fit for your priesthood or no : but that which belongeth to Thersander his maners, there is no man here but knoweth how modestly, moderately, and temperately hee hath liued euer from his infancie, which as soone as hee came to his ripe yeeres, according to the law married a wife, at length he deceived himself in his choice, soe he hath found her otherwise since then hee first tooke her to haue beene : for it is most likely that shee also before that time had accompanied with others whom she kept close from her husband, at length her chastity came in common, and she gaue her selfe to all licentiousnesse, soe her husband being gone abroade into a far countrey, thinking that time to be most fit for to fulfill her desires, the lozched woman tooke this impu-

bent youth vnto her (so) what miserie can be greater, then to haue  
 such a louer, which amongst women can supply the dutie of a man,  
 and amongst men serue in steede of a woman) neither was it suffi-  
 cient to entise him to naughtinesse in a strange cittie: but she must  
 bring him hither with her ouer the huge sea, in & meane time lying  
 alwaies with him, and solacing themselves with their pleasure to-  
 gether in the ship where all men did behold. **A** filthy lust common  
 to sea and land! **A** adultery defiling both Aegypt and Ionia! **T**his  
 woman did not onely filthily behaue her selfe with him, but shee  
 must haue a crier: **A** you men of Ephesus beholde this adulterer!  
 neither is she ashamed yet: this honest woman bought him these  
 ornaments which he hath about him, least hee should returne with  
 her vnseemely to any: these pretious merchandise hath she bestow-  
 ed on her louer, but (saith she) I thought my husband had bin dead,  
 then this name of adultery had bin cleane taken away, but now  
 he is returned: I pray you what will you call it? **T**hen Therlander  
 interpreting Sopater saide: there is no neede of moze question a-  
 bout this matter, so) what belongeth to Melite, and to her which  
 is saide to be the daughter of this stranger, which made this sacri-  
 fice, which truely is my seruant, I accept these conditions. **R**ecite  
 those conditions: Therlander proposeth these conditions of Meli-  
 te and Leucippe, that she, since she saith that she neuer committed  
 any dishonour with this stranger in my absence, shall confirme it  
 with an oath and shall go into the fountaine of holy Six, there if  
 that she be found not to haue forsworne her selfe, she shall be set free,  
 but this other, if she haue lost her virginitie, shall serue bondage to  
 her maister: neither is it lawfull for any woman to enter into the  
 temple of Diana except she be a seruant, but if she do affirme shee  
 is a virgin, she shall be shut in the caue where the pipe hangeth: we  
 presently accepted the conditions, not doubting but that Leucippe  
 was a virgin: Melite liked it wel, affirming that she neuer had a-  
 ny thing to do with me in Therlanders absence, except talking to-  
 gether. **A**nd I also said I do not refuse the conditions, adding this  
 which is moze, that there is neither citizen nor stranger, which ha-  
 uing such familiarity with her as I had, could altaine: if that you  
 proue this false that I speake I wil endure what punishment you  
 shal lay vpon me: wherfore these things being finished, & compar-  
 y was dismissed, & it was further moze decreed, that the next day wee  
 should



should be tried vpon these conditions. But y<sup>e</sup> hystory of the fountaine of Scix, was in this maner: there was a certaine beautifull virgin whose name was Rhodope, which did delight much in hunting, being very swift in running, & skilfull in casting of a dart, she was girt with a girdle, with a miter vpon hir head, hir clothes tucked vp to her knee, her haire long and hanging vpon her shoulder. Diana meeting with this maide by chance on a day, and liking her very well, lead her a hunting with her, their pray which they took, say- ing should be diuided amongst them, wherfore she did sweare that as yet she had kept her virginity, & that she fled the company of men, and would not suffer the shames of Venus: which when Venus heard, being moued with anger, shee determined with her selfe to reuenge the pride of this maide: it so fell soorth there was a yong youth of Ephesus, equally as faire amongst men as Rhodope was accounted amongst women: this youth was called Euthini- cus, he was wonderfully delighted in hunting as Rhodope was, he also did abhorre from Venus sports, wherfore on a time they went both a hunting. Venus got her thither also, and drew both their wilde beasts together into one place, Diana then was absent: wherfore Venus thus spake vnto her boy: my son, dost thou not see this couple, how they are expert of our secrets, and enemies al- so: and that bold girle very brauely swoze a great oath against me, thou seest them yonder following the harts, wherfore go thou and hunt, and first take reuenge of this malapert girle, for thy dart will now slie more certainly, wherfore both drew their bowes toge- ther, the virgin vpon the hart, and Cupid vpon her, neither were their strokes in vaine, for the huntresse her selfe was the pray, shee gaue a mortall wound to the hart, but receiued a deeper wound in her olone heart, whose feare was such y<sup>e</sup> immediately she fell in loue with Euthinicus, who not long after felt y<sup>e</sup> same soze. When did they begin to behold one another, and cast their eyes vpon each other, insomuch y<sup>e</sup> they neuer would withdraw their sights. But not long after their wounds began to grow vp, & loue brought them toge- ther into a caue where now this spring is, where the faith of their oaths was utterly abrogated. Afterwards Diana met Venus, who laughed and smiled vpon her, but shee when shee vnderstood the matter, she transformed the mayd euen there where shee lost her virginity into a fountaine, so that it cometh to passe, that



if any be accused of their virginitie lost, they go down to this spring, whose water scant cometh vp to the mid-leg. The triall is made after this manner: she which is suspected is brought forth, & first she solemnely taketh her oath which is written down in paper, & hanged about her neck, & thus descendeth into the spring: if her oath be true, the water neuer moueth at al, but if she be forsworne, it riseth to her neck, & couereth the paper: while we were talking thus, it drew towards night, & euery man after supper went to his chamber where they lodged before. The next day the people came together againe, before whom Therlander went with a merrie countenance: but Leucippe being adorned in a long white garment comming down to her fete, which was woven of fine thredes, having a girdle about her middle, her head adorned with purple tyze, her fete naked, she went into the caue, whilch when as I did beholde, I was afformed with a sodaine feare, and beganne thus to speake to my selfe: I do not doubt but that Leucippe is as yet a virgin, but when I doe remember what this God was, I was in a great feare least he the would be the pipe: she fled from this god into the woods, but we haue included within thy gates our pledge, that if thou wouldest pursue her, shee would not flee away. But O thou God Pan, be mercifull vnto vs, neither breake the lawes of this place which we keepe holy, but restore Leucippe vntouched: this league was made betwene Diana and thee, do not therfore violate it & receiue a virgin. Whilst I did talke thus to my selfe, I heard a swete sounde, and they which stood by reioyced, saying: that they neuer heard a more pleasant sounde: the leaues of the doore did open of their owne accord, and Leucippe came forth, all the multitude shouting for ioy, began to rayle vpon Therlander: but I could not declare in any speech the ioy which I conceived in my minde.

Having gotten this famous victorie, wee went to the fountaine of Stix, that we might make trial of the other condition: the people came together to beholde, all the other things were in a readinesse, wherefore they tyed the writing about Melites necke, and with a merrie countenance shee went downe into the spring, the Water as it was remained lowe, neyther exceeded his accustomed bounde, wherefore when the time was come that shee shoulde come hooth of the spring, the Prince took her by the hande, and lead her forth of the water, Therlander being apparantly

apparantly conuicted in two things, feareing also the third, ran home as fast he could, feareing least the people would oppresse him with stones: for behold two yong men celines to Melice, brought Sosthenes, for she had sent two seruants besoze to sake him, which when Therlander saw, seeing now his sagt wold be known if Sosthenes were examined, by night fled out of the citie. In the mean season, the Iudges comanded Sosthenes to be kept in hold: we being absolved of all these crimes & accusations, with all mens commendations were let free. The next day Sosthenes was brought into y<sup>e</sup> court, who whe he saw that punishmet was provided for him, incontinently cōfessed all what Therlander ment to do, and also what himself suggested to him, together with all the other things which they talked together of besoze Leucippes dooze. But Therlander (who now was absēt) was banished: we being invited again to supper to y<sup>e</sup> priests house, what calamities of ours I remitted there the night besoze to rehearse, I now went forthward withall, Leucippe not we feareing her father no moze, because she was found a maid, reherced her owne mishap, not without great pleasure. To whom, said I, I haue declared our mishaps until I come to Pharos, where y<sup>e</sup> pirats did violently take you away: wherfoze tell you the fine device of the thæues, & what was meant by the head which was cut off frō the body, y<sup>e</sup> your father also may know it: for this alone is wanting. Then said she: The woman which you saw was slaine, was one of them which sell apples and peares by the sea shoze, whom they got into their ship, promising hir that they would marry her vnto one of the marriners: but after that they had gotten me, hoysing vp their sayles, and plying their oares, when they saw how neare they were pursued, they plucked off my apparell, and put it on her backe, apparelling mee likewise in hers. And hauing thus attired her, they placed her vpo the top of the hinder end of the ship, that she might be seene of them which pursued her, and there they cut off her head, the bodie as you saw they flong into the sea, but the head they kept a little space in the ship. But whe they perceyued that no bodie pursued them, they cast it out alle. I do not certainly knowe for what intent they toke in that woman, except that as it happened to mee after ward, that they would sell her, but she was slaine in my stead, that the pursuers might be deceyued, thinking that they could gaine the more by the sale of mee, then of her. Thers did I beholde Charea, which was the authour

and counsellors of her death, to suffer worthy punishment. For when as the other pyrates desired that he should enjoy mee alone, because that he had taken that other woman, and killed her, which perhaps might haue bene a gaine to them, said that I should be sold, and the money equally distributed amongst them: but he defending his owne cause, denied, saying that he agreed with them before that he should take her for his private profite alone, and not to the common vtilitie: but one of them which stood behind him, hearing him thus wrongfully chalenging me alone, took his sword and stroke off his head: and so suffering iust punishment for his rape, was cast into the sea. Two dayes after being carried I know not whither, the pyrates sold me to a merchant, who receiuing his money againe sold me to Sosthenes. Then said Sosthenes, since that you my children haue reported your mishaps, heare of me, what happened to Calligone, Clirphon his sister at home, that I may not go free alone without declaring something: but I hearing my sisters name did listen more attentiuely: speake, sayde I, father when you please, so that you say she liueth. Then he rehearsed all, as I had shewed before the Oracle, as well the sacrifice, as the shippe, and the manner of her rape, adding moreouer, that when Callisthenes perceived she was not his daughter, although he knew that the matter went forth otherwise then he thought, yet he ceased not to loue her, but casting himselfe downe at her foote, he spake to her in this sort. O mistresse do not think me to be a pyrate, or such a wicked person; I am borne of a noble house in Byzantium, and will giue place to none in birth: loue constrained me to lay after the manner of theues, these ambushes for you, but thinke me henceforward your seruant. And first, I giue to you my self, and willingly also bestow on you all my wealth and substance, which neuer your father would haue imparted to you: I will abstaine as long as you will from violating of your virginittie. With these wordes and many other, more apt to persuade (so he was of comely personage, and in talke very pleasant and earnest to moue) he wonne the maid to his owne desire. And after he returned to Byzantium, he indowed her with most of his lining, he attired her richly with gold and precious stones, and many other iewels which are requisite to the adorning of a woman. And as she was a virgin when he took her away, so he suffered her to continue as before he had promised: but hee himselfe in handling  
many



and counsellor of her death, to suffer worthy punishment. For when as the other pyrates denied that he should enjoy mee alone, because that he had taken that other woman, and slaine her, which perhaps might haue bene a gaine to them, said that I should be sold, and the money equally distributed amongst them: but he defending his owne cause, denied, saying that he agreed with them before that he should take her for his private profite alone, and not to the common vtilitie: but one of them which stood behind him, hearing him thus wrongfully challenging me alone, took his sword and stroke off his head: and so suffering iust punishment for his rape, was cast into the sea. Two dayes after being carried I know not whither, the pyrates sold me to a merchant, who receyuing his money againe sold me to Solthenes. Then said Solstratus, since that you my children haue reported your mishaps, heare of me, what happened to Calligone, Clitophon his sister at home, that I may not go free alone without declaring something: but I hearing my sisters name did listen more attentiuely: spake, sayde I, father when you please, so that you say she liueth. Then he rehearsed all, as I had shewed before the Oracle, as well the sacrifice, as the shippe, and the manner of her rape, adding moreover, that when Callisthenes perceived she was not his daughter, although he knew that the matter went so: yet otherwise then he thought, yet he ceased not to loue her, but casting himselfe downe at her feet, he spake to her in this sort. O miscreant do not think me to be a pyrate, or such a wicked person; I am borne of a noble house in Byzantium, and will giue place to none in birth: loue constrained me to lay after the manner of thieves, these ambushes for you, but thinke me henceforward your seruant. And first, I giue to you my self, and willingly also bestow on you all my wealth and substance, which neuer your father would haue imparted to you: I will abstaine as long as you will from violating of your virginitie. With these words and many other, more apter to persuade (for he was of comely personage, and in talke very pleasant and earnest to me) he wonne the maid to his owne desire. And after he returned to Byzantium, he indowed her with most of his liuing, he adred her richly with gold and precious stones, and many other iewels which are requisite to the adorning of a woman. And as she was a virgin when he took her away: so he suffered her to continue as before he had promised: but hee himselfe in handling many

many matters, behaved himselfe verie gently, courteously and civilly, and vpon a suddaine there was a new reformation of the man, for he did giue place to his elders, and readie he was to salute whom soeuer he met, when before hee was a great spender of his good, his former riot was turned into libertie. To conclude, he dealt so wisely in all his affayres, that all men marvelled, that of a suddaine, from so lauish, hee was become so thristie: he alwayes loued me, and I likewise had a good opinion of him, thinking that this excessive prodigalitie, did rather shewe a bountifullnesse of nature then any intemperance in the man, remembering what was sayde once of Themistocles, that when hee was verie dissolute in his youth, yet in the ende hee excelled all the Athenians, in wisdome and fortitude: wherefore it repented mee that I had denyed him my daughter when he would haue had her into marryage, for hee did giue me great honour, calling mee father, and being armed he accompanied me through the market place: neither did his minde abhorre from martiall affayres: for when hee was a horseman, hee behaved himselfe courageously: so that in those intemperate yong yeares, in valour and chivalrie hee seemed to excell: But coming to mans estate, when his strength increased in his bodie, his cheifest desire was to followe militarie affayres, to profite the common wealth with his seruantes: wherefore he was created generall of the armie with mee, whereby hee won great honour, willing to obey me in all things.

After wee had gotten the victorie ouer our enemies, the Gods assisting vs, wee returned to Byzantium, I came hither to giue thanks to the Gods, hee went to sacrifice to Hercules at Tyrus. But first Callisthenes took mee by the hande, and tolde mee all what hee had done for Calligones sake. Wherefore my father sayde, the cause of these things which hee is in our youth, is the fierie heate of those yeares, but what hee doeth afterwards are done with discretion and iudgement: wherefore hee sayde Callisthenes to me, I haue kept her a Virgin yet, especially in tyme of waite, when no man then by his good will will let slippe such occasions to his pleasure, wherefore now I determine to carrie her to Tyrus to her father, and there according to the lawes, to marrie her: if that I can get his good will, it will bee well: but if hee bee frewarde and will not, let him take his daughter againe,  
a virgin



a virgin, whoe when I took her, which when I have married,  
 I will send her with a large patrimonie; wherupon since all things  
 have fallen out so well, contrary to Therlanders expectations, I  
 have determined first to go to Bizantium, and from thence to sail  
 to Tyrus. Wherupon he made an ende of his tale, wee went every  
 man to bed, as we were wont. The next day Clinias returned onto  
 us, and certified us that the Therlander was fled away. Wee  
 stayed there two dayes (but we thought his last so long) then we  
 went againe to the prince, and he recited the lawes, whereby he  
 found that Therlander had no cause of just accusation against us,  
 we departed, and taking ship, with a gentle gale of winde we came  
 to Bizantium, where we tarried the long desired marriages.  
 When we landed in Tyrus, the next when Calisthenes was come  
 two dayes before, we had our father offering sacrifice the next  
 day for my sisters marriages, wherunto we also were present, that we  
 might be partakers of the feast, requesting the gods to grant  
 our marriages to be happy and fortunate; where we agreed  
 to stay, upon this condition, that winter being  
 past, we should returne againe  
 to Bizantium.

FINIS.





QUARTO.

- 898 **ACHILLES TATIUS.** The most delectable and pleasaunt History of Clitophon and Leucippe: Written first in Greeke, by Achilles Statius, an Alexandrian: and now newly translated into English. By W. B., **black letter**, lacks  $I_3$  and  $N_{2-3}$ , inner top corner margin of title and preface torn off affecting 3 or 4 letters, a few headlines and numerals cut off, a few others and an ornament cut into, 3 or 4 small holes in  $K_{2-4}$  affecting several letters, and several minute holes: sold not subject to return

Printed by Thomas Creede, 1597

- \* \* Very rare. In Palmer's List of English Editions and Translations of Greek and Latin Classics printed before 1641, one copy is recorded. A copy, probably the same, was sold in these Rooms on July 17, 1916.